INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginnin .

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA. IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVI NO 247-- BOMBAY, SATURDAY OCTOBER 6, 1928. ONE ANNA.

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

A Frothy Frivolous Fun-Making Farce, a merry mix-up of innocent husbands, wily wives and incriminating chemises

"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

A Bib-tickling tempest of giggles and roars of merriment, all over a flimsy chemise—a breezy buoyant farce packed with laughs, thrills and expectancy, featuring the lovely adorable

MARIE PREVOST and HARRISON FORD

A Breezy buoyant comedy of devoted divorces and women's lingerie—every scene packed with merriment and laughs.

The Programme includes the latest GAUMONT GAZETTE.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	11,518
13 "	Narkunda x		16,572
20 "	Rawalpindi		16,619
27 "	Razmak@		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana		16,568
10 "	Mooltan x		20,847
17 "	Ranchi		16,650
24 "	Macedonia*		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura		16,601
8 "	Maloja x		20,837
15 "	Razmak		10,602
22 "	Malwa *		10,953
29 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera *		16,088
12 "	Rajputana		16,568
19 "	Mantua *		10,946
26 "	Ranchi		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x		16,572
9 "	Ranpura		16,601
16 "	Morea *		10,953
23 "	Razmak*		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana		16,568
29 "	Maloja x		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi		16,650
8 "	Ranpura		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi		16,619
27 "	Naldera *		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India		19,000
11 "	Mantua *		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x		16,572
1 Jan.	Macedonia		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation will be the best available at the time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
31st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£55	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
12th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
9th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
21st "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
6th Oct.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
8th "	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
10th "	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
10th "	Khandala ..	East and South Africa
12th "	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
17th "	Ellore ..	Mombasa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

BANKING.

The Lalubhai Samaldas People's Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Membership—Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.

SHARES —Are available on application. No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 6½ %.

DEPOSITS —Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current % @ 2½% Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 5½ % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.

LOANS —Are granted to members only on personal sureties and also on the security of Government papers, Life policies, on first Mortgage of immovable property on manufactured goods and raw commodities.

AUDIT —Of the Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.

For further particulars apply to:— R. S. MEHTA, Manager.

SARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES

Byculla—Bellasis Road.

Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.

Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA

(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	" 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	" 99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosaki
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Dairen	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO Manager.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	13545 for Rs. 2,16,42,000	1925 Rs.	22,66,000
1926	17371 " " 3,91,39,000	1926 "	1,05,33,000
1927	23418 " " 4,68,04,075	1927 "	1,21,53 000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.

Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25 % of the the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Mazagon, BOMBAY. 10

NATIONAL

INSURANCE Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1906.)

HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Fund Exceeds Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Claims Paid Exceed " 50,00,000.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

Only office to pay interest on claims.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1926.	1927.
Premium Income ..	Rs. 19,79,361	Rs. 22,80,000
New Business	" 82,74,000	" 93,65,000
Life Assurance Fund ..	" 94,49,100	" 1,07,00,000

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Financial Security absolute.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Wide choice of Policies.
- Low rates of premium.
- High rates of Bonus.
- Liberal Surrender & Loan Values.

Marriage and Future Policies are a speciality.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *Bombay Branch:* **Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.**

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be added.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LOCAL DISTRICT AGENTS for ANDHRA AYURVEDIC PHARMACY LIMITED. Liberal Commissions. Apply Post Box 689, Bombay.

R1208

WANTED—AN ELECTRIC ENGINEER for Junagadh Electric Scheme; thoroughly conversant with Mirrless Diesel Engines and 3300 Volts A. C. current for erection and maintenance, must have practical experience of 5 years after college training. Salary from Rs. 300/- to 500/- according to qualifications. Apply sharp with testimonials to R. M. RAJA C/O Messrs. Jugmohan Manilal & Coy., Sassoon Chawl 2nd floor, Bombay.

R205

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy Goods.—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 10, Lindsay Bazar Lane Calcutta.

R30817

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—3rd Floor, "Mahomed Building," Hornby Road and Rooms, "Abba Building" at Carnac Road, Taiao Haji Mahomed Abba Jackria BOMBAY.

R1213

LOANS.

5000/— Cash Loan without interest for ten years to be granted on 31st October 1928. FREE ENLISTMENT concession till 25th October, 1928. For July result and rules enclose two annas stamps. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE Ltd., Bombay 2.

L R1210

FRUITS, FLOWER & SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES AND PEARS 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5/6 postage free. Supply limited. Apply to:—SUPERINTENDENT, KULU FRUIT GARDENS, Bajaura (Kulu) Punjab. Tel. "Garh" Bajaura.

F R1096

PROFESSION

RUSSEL A. GREGORY (of London University.) 94, La Touche Road, Lucknow. Handwriting Expert Latest Methods. Indian scripts, a speciality.

P R1060

DON'T HESITATE to consult me if you find yourself in a domestic official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you with the great powers I command at a reasonable charge or free to really poor. N. PURUSHOTTAM. Fortune teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

P

EDUCATIONAL

THE INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON.—GRADUATESHIP and ASSOCIATE-MEMBERSHIP EXAMINATIONS will be held in Bombay on 5th, 6th and 7th December 1928. Applications received before 31st October. Application form two annas. Syllabus three annas. Question Papers of previous examinations Rs. 1-8-0 each set.—R. V. SABNIS, University Library, Bombay.

M 31168.

MEDICAL

FAKIRI ROOTS FOR WHITE LEPROSY—Guaranteed cure within 24 hours, satisfy yourself having a stamped guarantee. Price 4 times returned if failure. Price Rs. 3/- KALYAN-KUTI, Darbhanga.

P R1185

DIABETES SPECIFIC—Lasting cure guaranteed. Money refunded if in failure. Hundreds of hopeless cases cured. Checks frequency and excessiveness of urine. Prevents passing sugar, dry throat and reduction. Price: 30 dozes Rs. 3/- THE DHANVANTRY PHARMACY, 28A, Elgin Road, Allahabad.

M R1167

TURBO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel, Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

ELCO HEALTH—THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and foen treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HERNE HILL ESTATE, comprising of 2 houses, plenty out houses, private garden, area 10.09 acres near Happy Valley at Mussorie, healthy locality, well furnished, electric light and water connection. First offer above Rs. 60,000/- cash has it. Apply Box No. 2190, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".

N 31168

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

MACHINERIES WANTED.—2nd hand Rebuilt or Brand New in working order. Fordson or any other make, Tractors with other implements for Power Cultivation and 4" centrifugal pumps. Please write with full particulars and lowest prices to:—Messrs. S. BABOO MAL & CO., 84/85, Krishna Bazar Cloth Market, Delhi.

K R1203

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

THE FOLLOWING quantities of Sandalwood more or less will be sold by Auction on the dates and at the places given below:—

	Approximate quantity in tons.	Place of sale.	Date of sale.
Madras Sandalwood	40	Vellore.	27-11-1928.
Do.	250	Tirupattur.	29-11-1928.
Do.	247	Satyamangalam.	3-12-1928.
Coorg Sandalwood	137	Fraserpet.	10-12-1928.

NOTE—Fraserpet is 55 miles by road from Mysore. Satyamangalam is 42 by road from Coimbatore station on South Indian Railway. Tirupattur and Vellore are Railway Stations on South Indian Railway.

For terms of sales and details of classes and quantities, apply as under:—

COORG SALES—The Chief Forest Officer, Direction Division, Coorg. Satyamangalam sales—District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore. Tirupattur and Vellore sales—District Forest Officer, Vellore.

T. A. WHITEHEAD, Conservator of Forests.

Coimbatore, Dated 25th Sept. 1928.

31171

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for MONDAY, the 8th October, 1928, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

99. From Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram, seconded by Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin and another Councillor—For requesting the Revenue and General Purposes Committee to consider the desirability of having a Stadium in Bombay where all sorts of games can be played.

100. From Dr. M. F. Bisni—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the extremely bad condition of the Victoria Gardens Road between the Byculla Bridge and the Byculla Railway Station.

101. From Dr. J. V. Vora, seconded by Mr. G. B. Nare—For appointing Dr. M. F. Bisni to be a member of the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee.

102. From Dr. M. C. Javle—For expressing opinion that the Resolution of the Corporation under which the Corporation are debarred from discussing a subject which is under the consideration of any of their Committees should be rescinded.

103. From Mr. G. B. Nare, seconded by Mr. M. M. Desai—For inviting the attention of the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway to the fact that alarm chains in several local trains are not in working order.

104. From Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin—For informing the Commissioner that the Corporation approve of permission being granted to the Dean and Assistant Dean of the King Edward Memorial Hospital and other doctors in Municipal service for general consulting practice if they desire to have the same.

105. From Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar, seconded by Mr. A. T. Janai—For requesting the B. E. S. & T. Company to increase their rolling stock as their present stock is quite inadequate to cope with the demand of passengers.

106. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For expressing opinion that the Municipal Commissioner should not be one of those who are to receive the Simon Commission on their arrival in Bombay.

107. From Mr. Nanabhai Luxmon, seconded by Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For requesting the Commissioner not to take any action against the certain house-owners in Parel Village for the conversion of the privies in their houses into water closets or for the enforcement of additional water closets.

108. From Mr. Meyer Nissim, seconded by Mr. S. L. Silam and another Councillor—For requesting the Commissioner not to proceed further with the work of the erection of the urinals in the compound of the Arthur Crawford Market until the protest of the residents of Sitaram Building with regard thereto is finally disposed of by the Corporation.

109. From Mr. B. G. Horniman, seconded by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas—For expressing opinion that compulsory vaccination in the City should be immediately suspended as it is now admitted that vaccination causes exephalitis with fatal results.

110. From Mr. R. S. Nekaljay, seconded by Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of treating Mucadums in Municipal service in the same way as Municipal peons and make them eligible for the rules applicable to the latter.

111. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, seconded by Mr. M. A. Dabholkar—For appointing Mr. K. F. Nariman to be a member of the Law Procedure and Elections Committee.

112. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For inviting the attention of the G. I. P. Railway authorities to the inconvenience caused to traffic on account of the narrowness of the outlet from the road connecting the G. I. P. Railway Up Dadar Station with Dadar Main Road.

113. From Mr. S. A. Mantri, seconded by Mr. G. B. Nare and other Councillors—For modifying the Corporation Resolution allowing of free permits being issued for the erection of Mandaps, booths, etc., in the streets for religious functions so as to admit of free permits being also issued for the erection of Mandaps for Hari-Kirtans and other Hindu religious ceremonies.

114. From Rao Saheb M. D. Rane, seconded by Mr. G. B. Nare—For obtaining a report as to the steps taken in the matter of the construction of a foot-bridge between the Chinchpogli and Curry Road Railway Stations of the G. I. P. Railway.

115. From Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoola—For adding a Rule to the Rules for the appointment of Municipal Officers vesting in the Corporation to the effect that no candidate can be nominated without his consent and that any candidate may withdraw his candidature with the consent of his proposer and seconder.

116-117. From Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar—(116) For expressing opinion that a person paying Rs. 5 as monthly rent should be enrolled as a voter and for amending the Municipal Act accordingly and (117) For requesting the Schools Committee to submit a scheme for imparting religious instruction in Municipal schools.

118. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For expressing opinion that it is unnecessary to hold an auction for selling the right of slaughtering the increased number of buffaloes either at the Bandra or Kurla slaughter houses.

119. From Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay, seconded by Miss Bachubai R. Lotevala—For expressing opinion that the Corporation rules regarding the application for priority for an item should also be made applicable to the business of the Special Committees.

120. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For requesting the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee to expedite their report on the question of the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust Departments with the cognate departments of the Municipality, etc.

By Order of the President,

R. P. DESAI, Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 5th October, 1928.

31180

FOR SALE

4 TON Sentinel STEAM LORRY with trailer at present in daily use. For further particulars, apply to:

THE CHIEF FOREST OFFICER, Coorg, Mercara P.O.

31179

SALE OF SANDALWOOD

ON 10th December, 1928, at 12 noon about 137 tons of cleaned sandalwood will be sold in small lots in Public Auction at Fraserpet. For further particulars apply to:—

THE CHIEF FOREST OFFICER, Coorg, Mercara P.O.

31176

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ....6....	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TENDER FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust, at his Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, upto 3 p.m. (B.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 17th October, 1928, for the work of providing Electric lighting arrangements at the Trust Three-Room Tenements (Staff Quarters) at Matunga, Scheme 5.

Forms of Tender and Specification with plans can be had from the Trust Engineer's Office at Matunga, near King's Circle, on payment of Rs. 3 per set.

Tender forms will not be sent by V.P.P.

(Sd. D. N. BARIA, L.C.E., Engineer in charge, Northern Division.

5-10-1928. Matunga, Bombay, No. 19.

31178

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1450 of 1928.

ALIMAHOMED FAZALBHAI & CO. .....Plaintiffs.

Vs.

LALMAN SHIVRATAN .... Defendant.

To, The Defendant abovenamed,

Sir,

PLEASE NOTE that the hearing of the above suit is POSTPONED from the 10th October, 1928, to 31st October, 1928.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1928.

Yours truly, JHAVERY & CO., Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

31173

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI MOTIBAI widow of Keshavji Bhotabhai has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand into or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house known as "Keshav Bhuvan" standing thereon situate lying and being at 1st Carpenter Street, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1717, New No. 8844, Old Survey No. 498, and New Survey No. 5239 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2997 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 6581, Old Street No. 54 and New Street No. 34 and containing by admensurement 113 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say: On or towards the East by the Property of Gulamhussein Bhanji, on or towards the West by the Property of Ramchand Velji, on or towards the North by the Property of Ramchandra Saligram and on or towards the South by the said 1st Carpenter Street.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1928.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO. Purchasers' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE of Immoveable Properties at Mugbhat Lane, Khatteralli Lane and Parel and at Mahul and Anik in Bombay Suburban District under instructions from Messrs. Solomon and Co. and Messrs. Rele and Co., Joint Attorneys for Mr. Baliram Bhagwantrao Sao and Mr. Vasant Shaligram Sao, on the following days:—

LOT NO. 1.—Sale on MONDAY, 15th October, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises:—Fazandari land admeasuring about 83 square yards with dwelling house thereon, situate on the Eastern side of Girgaum or Breach Candy Road in Mugbhat Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 240 of Girgaum Division and Bombay Municipality "D" Ward No. 664, Street No. 11, Mugbhat Street.

LOT NO. 2.—Sale on TUESDAY, 16th October, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises:—Fazendari land measuring about 131 square yards (according to Cadastral Survey) with dwelling house thereon, situate at Parel on the Northern side of Parel Village Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 325 Parel-Sewri Division and Bombay Municipality Ward No. 2605, Street No. 1299.

LOT NO. 3.—Sale on THURSDAY, 18th October, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Sale Room of the Auctioneers:—All that Paddy land situate at Mahul in Taluka Salsette, Registration Sub-District of Bandra and District and Registration District of Bombay Suburban particularly described below:—

(a) Paddy field or ground called "Kotimba", Survey No. 124, Pot No. 10, Gunthas 36 3/4; Survey No. 124, Falni No. 1, Guntha 1; Survey No. 125, Pot No. 2, Gunthas 21 1/4.

(b) Paddy field or ground called "Kirlai", Survey No. 149, Pot No. 5, Gunthas 14 3/4; Survey No. 155, Pot No. 1, Gunthas 18 3/4; Survey No. 155, Falni No. 6, Gunthas 3; Survey No. 155, Falni No. 1, Guntha 1.

(c) Paddy field or ground called "Kulwadi", Survey No. 106, Pot No. 2, Gunthas 7 1/4.

(d) All that land with tiled roof dwelling house, admeasuring East to West 35 feet and South to North 30 feet, bounded on the East by the house of Simbur Bana, on the West by the house of Moti Khusal Marwadi with an intervening gully belonging to both, on the South by the house of Gharu Bhagwan and on the North by an open space and a passage having in the open space of the house 4 Bhendi trees which are near the compound of Bendu Nasa and two Tamarind trees.

2. Piece of land situate at Anik in Taluka Salsette and Registration Sub-District of Bandra and in the District and Registration District of Bombay Suburban particularly described as follows:—

(a) Paddy field Survey No. 15, Pot No. 7, Gunthas 4.

(b) Paddy field called "Khachar", Survey No. 33, Pot No. 1, Gunthas 8 1/4.

LOT NO. 4.—Sale on FRIDAY, 19th October, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—All that land measuring about 274 square yards with the dwelling house thereon, situate on the East side of Khatteralli Street, Bombay, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 7545 and 7545 and Cadastral Survey No. 399, Girgaum Division, and Bombay Municipality Ward No. 1043 and Street No. 34.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Solomon and Co. at Nensey Building, Military Square Lane and from Messrs. Rele and Co., at Ready Money Building, Church Gate Street, Joint Attorneys for the Vendors or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

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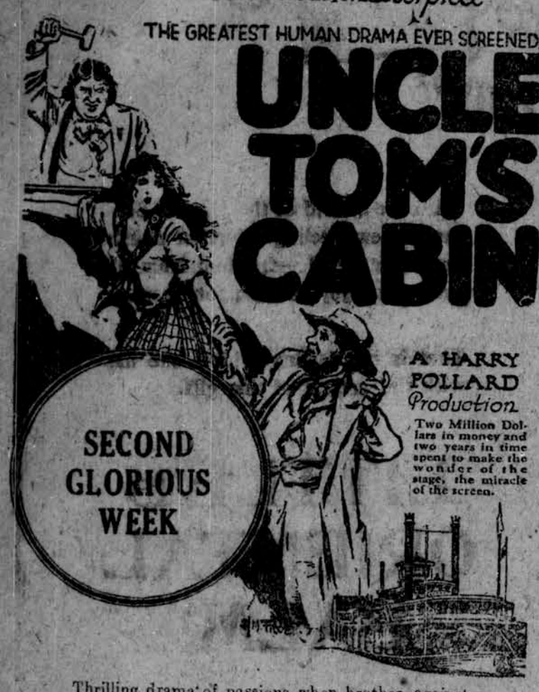

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To-day Maurice Pickering is 22 (look at the big picture at the top). A Canadian doctor at Victoria, B.C., has just examined him and certifies that he is "well developed muscularly and in general good health and physical condition." He has done ranching and harvestwork in Canada. He has been exposed to extremes of heat and cold (from 100° above to 30° below zero in a few weeks), without harm to a body that has been strengthened and built by taking Virol through childhood and adolescence.

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INDORE MAHARAJA'S BIRTHDAY

MAHARANI DISCARDS PURDAH

SOCIAL REFORM AND LEGISLATION

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, C. I., Oct. 3.

The last week of September was full of social functions at Indore on account of the birthdays of H. H. Yeshvantrao Maharaja and his sister Princess Manorama Raje who are at present in England for their education. In the play-ground of the officers' club the Divan was "At Home" on the 25th ultimo. A large number of European and Indian guests attended the function and sumptuous refreshments were provided. There was a display of magic tricks and archery. Congratulatory telegrams were sent to the youthful Maharaja in England.

The Senior Maharani celebrated her daughter Princess Manorambai's birthday by giving a ladies' party on the 22nd September at the Yeshvant Nivas Palace. A kirtan and a cinema show were specially arranged for entertaining the ladies who attended the party. The Senior Maharani is at present getting very popular and takes active part in public functions. Her Highness has discarded the purdah. Some days back she openly condemned the savage practice of keeping women in seclusion and suggested the formation of a ladies' association for the spread of education among girls. It is hoped she will similarly take keen interest in the uplift of Dhangar Marathas, who belong to Her Highness' caste and are much backward, doing menial work in the State, ruled by her son.

SOCIAL REFORM LEGISLATION.

It is high time the Legislative Council of Indore brought out a Bill for the prevention of marriages of children with old people. Sir Tukojirao when on the gadi was very particular in matters of social reform. I remember in the year 1919 reading a notification in the Holker Sircar Gazette, in which an elderly officer holding the post of a sabha was suspended because he married a kid. In the same notification we find one favourite A.D.C. of Sir Tukojirao was dismissed from service for aiding and abetting such a marriage happening to be the child bride's brother. H. H. Sir Tukoji at one time held very advanced views and actively punished those who acted against them. It is high time Sir Tukojirao's Cabinet which he appointed before his abdication, seriously moved in the matter and passed legislation preventing marriages in which there is great disparity in the ages of the bride and bridegroom. I am referring to this question because there is much agitation caused at present among Jains of Indore. An elderly gentleman holding a subordinate post in the Revenue Department of the State is going to be married to a child girl. The bridegroom has a grown-up daughter aged 25 years. The wedding is fixed in the month of December. Young Jains are against this matrimonial alliance. I am informed that they are approaching the authorities to prevent this wedding. The elderly Jains are indifferent because the bridegroom's father is rich and has influence. This is not the only instance of such a marriage. I know a very high official of advanced years instead of preferring a widow joining himself in wedlock to a girl old enough to be his grand child. Now that the Senior Maharani has shown boldness in condemning Purdah, Indorians naturally expect that this Queen Mother will handle seriously the question of social reform and advise her enlightened son the present Maharaja to take legislative measures against polygamy, and unequal marriages, safeguarding the interest of Hindu women in Holker State.

AWAKENING AMONG "DEPRESSED CLASSES."

There is an awakening among the "depressed" classes in Indore City. On the auspicious day of H. H. the Maharaja's birthday they met under the leadership of Mr. Bajrangdas Taide and founded the Bahishkrit Hitkarni Sabha for the uplift of the "depressed" classes. Some well-wishers of the untouchables also established in Princess Suchalata Gunj a hostel for girls and christened it after the great poet saint of Maharashtra Shri Eknath well-known for his exertions for their elevation.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Rajkot.—Owing to shortage of fodder, due to deficiency of rain-fall export of green or dry fodder from the State Territory is prohibited by the Nawanagar State.—A. P.

Madras.—The Hartog Committee examined on Thursday four more witnesses, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hussain, Khan Saheb T. M. Moidoo, M.L.C., Reverend J. H. Macklean and Miss Von Doren.—A. P.

Dr. Besant has accepted the invitation of the Maharaja of Bikaner to participate in his birthday festivities in the State on October 24.—A.P.

ORGANISATION OF TRADE UNIONS

THE GERMAN METHOD

MR. BAKHLE'S VIEWS

Some interesting comparisons on trade union control as it is carried out on the Continent and in this country were made by Mr. R. R. Bakhle in the course of an interview with a "Manchester Guardian" representative:—

Mr. Backale is a former student of Bombay University, general secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, and a member of the Servants of India Society. All connected with the latter organisation are pledged to devote their time and service to the well-being of india and carry the work out on a small allowance.

Mh. Bakhale left Bombay on May 5 and proposes to return on November 2. Since his arrival in Europe he has studied labour conditions, principally in Germany and England. He attended the International Textile Workers' Conference at Ghent as a fraternal delegate, the International Labour Conference at Geneva, the Lancashire Textile Conference at Blackpool, the British Commonwealth Labour Conference, and the Trade Unions Congress at Swansea.

"My object in coming to Europe," he said, "was to study the organisation and structure of the textile unions with a view to applying the best of the methods in our own section at Bombay. When I left India the general strike of textile workers had commenced in Bombay. At the various conferences at which I have been allowed to speak my explanation of the case of our people has been well received, and I am very grateful indeed to the organisations that have assisted us.

GERMAN ORGANISATION.

"As regards the structure of trade unions, Germany, in my opinion, stands in a much better position than England. They posses a highly centralised and standardised organisation at the head, with branches and centres in the different towns, so that when you study the organisation of any one industry you are virtually making yourself acquavanted with the whole organisation of the labour movement. One result is that an addition to looking after the interests of the workers as regards hourg of work and wages the German movement is able to devote considerable time and fienergy to other problems such ag education, hygeinc cost of living, etc. They possess special departments dealing with these questions, and keep well abreast of modern tendencies.

"In England, so far as the textile unions are concerned one finds them completely decentralised, with districts possessing complete local autonomy. As a result it has been very difficult for a stranger likemyself, moving about in Lancashire as I have been doing, to get a clear grasp of the cotton trade union methods of organisation. In this respect I found the German method more satisfactory.

"While favouring the German method, I must confess that if English organisations are based on a craft foundation and are somewhat old-fashioned, so far as results are concerned they are ahead of Germany. English workers have achieved the 48 hour working week; Germany has lost it. English trade unionists have resisted the double shift. German workers have yielded to it: and there is the final fact of English wages being 70 per cent higher than the German rates. To sum the position up as I see it, I have to say that although I prefer the German system or organisation I am highly satisfied with the results obtained by the English way.

"It will be my business when I get back to Bombay to see how far we can apply the best of the two methods. We are, of course very much behind both countries, but on the industrial side I think we can claim that we are fairly on our way. Unfortunately certain differences have recently arisen between the political wing of the English movement and my countrymen. I deplore the estrangement that has come about, and efforts must be made to reconcile them. When the Labour party deputation comes to India I hope we shall see a frank talk between the political representatives fo both countries, in order that each side may see where they stand. The workers of India and England cannot afford to allow misunderstandings to grow."

Berlin.—The Inter-Allied Rhineland Commission made representations to the German Government with regard to the flight of Graf Zeppelin over the occupied territory near Wiesbaden, as it was contrary to the Rhineland convention. Herr Eckener, constructor of the Zeppelin, has explained that weather conditions were responsible for the short flight over Wiesbaden.—Renter.

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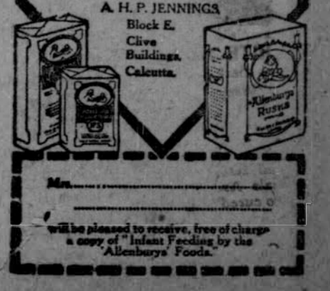

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NEW YORK.

PRICES OPEN 1 POINT LOWER—RISE OF 18 POINTS ON STEADY BUYING—SMALL CROP ESTIMATES—LONG LIQUIDATION—HEDGE SELLING—FUTURES 9 TO 16 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Oct. 4.

The New York futures market opened quiet at a decline of 1 point but improved 18 points on steady buying influenced by small private Crop estimates. The market ruled steady most part but suddenly declined in the afternoon on long liquidation prior to Bureau Report. There was some hedge selling and prices closed at the lowest level at a decline of 9 to 16 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points to 19.25c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 9 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 6 points to 18.59c.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel, Bros. have received the following Cables from New York.

January highest 19.16 (11.01 a.m.) lowest 18.90 (2.58 p.m.)

Long liquidation before Bureau Report.

From New York:—"Quiet and a shade easier. Buyers operating less freely.

Some longs realising. Market waiting for Government Report.

Piece-goods and yarn markets less active but firm."

"Fossick's estimate of crop 13,993,000 bales."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 4.	
December	18.95—.10
January	18.90—.09
March	18.77—.13
May	18.65—.15
July	18.53—.16
Middling Spot	19.25—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct. 4.	
October	18.32—.09
January	18.35—.06
Middling Spot	18.59—.06

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 4.	
NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
October	19.20
January	19.12
March	19.00
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
October	19.08
January	18.99
March	18.86
NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—	
October	18.47
January	18.48
March	18.42

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 4.	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. ports	56,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	21,000

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 4.	
Silver:—Market closed quiet.	
Spot	26-11|16
Forward	26-3|4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 4.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4|4|11-1|2.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

London, Oct. 4.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-3|8 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-1|4 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-15|32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 4.

Cottonseed Bombay, ton: New crop:—
Dec.|Jan. shipment sellers £8-12-6.
Castorseed Bombay: ton:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers £17-15-0.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment buyers £19-0-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 4.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt:—
Nov.|Dec. delivery buyers 28|3-3|4.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt:—
Jan.|Apl. delivery paid 28|5-1|4.

LIVERPOOL

QUIET MARKET. IMPROVED ON BULLISH PRIVATE ESTIMATES BETTER MANCHESTER REPORTS FUTURES 11 TO 10 POINTS HIGHER SALES 8,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 4.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a rise of 2 points and ruled steady. Prices improved on buying influenced by bullish private estimates and better Manchester reports. The close was steady at a rise of 10 to 11 points. Middling American spot prices declined 3 points to 10,68d. per lb.

East Indian spot prices remained unchanged. Empire Cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 12 points. Egyptian futures were in good demand and closed at a rise of 31 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel, Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

1. Light rains Central Belt.
2. Buying on Fossick Bureau estimate crop 13.993,000 Bales. Manchester reports read better.

Weather Map. Favourable except heavy rains in Tennessis.

Messrs. Drenman & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Crop estimates ranging from 13,600,000 Rs. to 14,500,000 Bs. personally expect about 14,000,000 As. consider prices reasonable."

(2) "Bureau expected 1/2 million less. Think South will sell anyhow on Bureau as large portion of crop still not hedged Suggest reselling purchases."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co., have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m.:—"Light rains Central Belt warm, Central Belt generally fair, balance entire belt cloudy."

5-10 p.m.—"Fossick's Bureau estimate 54.1 per cwt crop 13,995,000 bales if confined by Government expect higher price."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 4.	Opening	Closing
October	.....	10.08
November	.....	9.96
December	.....	9.94
January	9.84	9.90
February		9.88
March	9.81	9.88
April		9.86
May	9.80	9.86
June		9.83
July	9.77	9.82
August		9.74
September		9.66
October		9.57
Middling Spot		10.68

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 4.	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 4.	
Scinde Fully Good	7.10
Scinde Fine	7.35
Scinde Superfine	7.60
Bengal Good	6.85
Bengal Fully Good	7.10
Bengal Fine	7.35
Oomra Good	7.30
Oomra Fully Good	7.60
Oomra Fine	7.90
Broach Fully Good	8.85
Broach Fine	9.10
Broach Superfine	9.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 4.	
October	17.03
November	17.13
December	17.38
January	17.30
February	17.30
March	17.46
April	17.46
May	17.58
June	17.58
July	17.66
August	17.66
September	17.66
October	17.69
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	17.90

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 4.	
T.T. Berlin on London	20.36-1|4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-1|2
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	29.74
T.T. Milan on London	92.72
T.T. Berne on London	25.19
T.T. Paris on London	124.03
T.T. London on Prague	163.56

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Following a small decline of 9 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 352/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and ruled firm on settlement of Mill strike. Prices improved to Rs. 354/8 when a local jobber sold about ten thousand

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Liverpool, Oct. 5, 9-30 a.m.

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"The rains, warm, Entire Belt generally fair, favourable."

Bales and prices declined to Rs. 351/8. Liverpool opened 9 points lower and rates at 5 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	353
Oomra D/J.	321/8
Bengal D/J.	286

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 5

The forward market opened at Rs. 351/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 352/8. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	352
Oomra D/J.	321
Bengal D/J.	287

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 5	
October	232.00+1.90
January	230.30+2.50
April	229.70+2.00

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 5
Since 1st September

In full pressed Bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh		712	496
Central India	498	1,400	5,716
Barsi and Nagar	61	507	895
Hyderabad-Gaorani		557	342
Berar	210	4,179	2,734
Central Provinces	116	5,087	2,284
Total	885	12,442	12,467
Dhalera		900	10,271
N.-W. Provinces	47	2,117	2,562
Rajputana		422	4,567
Sind-Punjab	100	100	2,224
Broach		1,789	2,167
Coompta & Dharwar	138	1,449	2,190
Western-Northern	66	1,435	2,007
Cocoanada			
Tinnevelly and Campodia		109	5,832
Persian		30	1,285
American		514	16,798
Egyptian & African		3,939	2,490
Comilla, Burma and other sorts.			
Total		1,234	25,247	64,710

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st September to 27th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

Yesterday.		This year.	Last year.
Europe	696	43,622	33,028
Japan & China	6,359	105,412	50,260
Coast Ports	108	1,393	1,509
Up-country by Rail		10,195	3,562
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		27,324	13,812
Total	7,163	187,946	1,02,171

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 5

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	345	.....
Bengal Fine	290	.....
Bengal F.G.	275	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	295	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	275	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	330	320
Nagpur Fine	330	320
Yeotmal Fine	320	305
Arvi Fine	320	305
Amraoti Fine	315	290
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	310	275
Mulkapur Fine	300	270
Khandesh Fine	285	265
Muthia Fine	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.	240	230
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	300	275/85
Purna F.G. G.S.	285	275
Parbhani/Sailu F.G. G.S.	.....	280
Indore/Ujjain Fine	300	275
Burwah Sanavad Fine	290	275/80
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	340	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	320	.....
Cambodia	405	.....
Miraj/Sangli	330	.....
Compta Good	345	.....
Dhollera	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgam	.....	.....

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

London Ready 26/11
London Forward 26/12
America Cent 58/6
China Opening 2/7/11, Closing 2/7/12
Ready 60/6
Bhadon Opening 60/5, Highest 60/8, Lowest 60/5, Closing 60/6
Asoje Opening 60/8, Highest 60/11, Lowest 60/8, Closing 60/9
Tejimundi -/15/
Kartik Opening 60/10, Highest 60/13, Lowest 60/10, Closing 60/11
Tejimundi 1/7

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/6
Bhadon 21/5/9
Asoje 21/6
National City 21/9
N. Manoradass 21/8 2
N. Motilall 21/6/6

Tone of Silver Stead. India and China bought. China and Continent sold. No sellers except at 1/16 above the rate.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

B. C. RATE
T T 1/6 D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Oct.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Nov.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 2 Mails.
NEW YORK.—
B C. T T 276
Banks Selling T T 275
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 269-1|2.
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 928.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 955
JAPAN.
Banks Selling T T 125
Banks Buying 60 Days 122
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 138.1/4
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 177.1/2
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156.1/4
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 90.3/4
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.84 15/16 4th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 11/16 5th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 9/16 4th inst.
London/Paris 124 4th inst.
London/Belgium 34.890 4th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.19 4th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 4th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Firm.
Gold £4.4-11.1/2 4th inst. £4-4.11-1/2 3rd inst.
Silver London Ready 26 11/16 4th inst. 26-5/8 3rd inst.
Silver London Forward 26-3/4 4th inst. 26.3/4 3rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 58-3/8 4th inst. 58 3rd inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 4.1/4 p.c. 4th inst. 4-1/4 p.c 3rd inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 4 15/32 p.c. 4th inst. 4 15/32 p.c. 3rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1.3/4 p.c. 2 mos 3 p.c. 6 mos 4-1/2 p.c. 12 mos 4-3/4 p.c.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 5.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/5/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93-10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93/4
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85/2
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97/7
4.1/2 per cent Loan due 1955/60 Rs. 94/3
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 100-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100-12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101/13
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/2
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/11
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104/13
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 110.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83-8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101.

Forward Rates: 16th October Sett.:—
3.1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/3/0
1945-55 Rs. 106/1/0
Tone of Market:—Fairly Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

3 Months 4.1/4 per cent.
6 Months 4.15/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 1.1/4 per cent.
One month 2- per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 4-1/4 per cen.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

HIGHER PRICES INDUCE LIQUIDATION.

TATA IRON SHARES FIRM

Bombay, Oct. 5.

As a result of settlement of the Mill Strike, Cotton mill shares opened firm and inproved further, but higher prices induced long liquidation.

Towards the close prices showd substantial decline from the highest level and although the undertone is considered healthy, it remain to be seen how far new buying is attracted.

TATA IRON SHARES.

In these shares bulls are controlling the situation and although loss is a loss some are led to believe that the losses will be wiped out in a short time.

We believe the rise is rather too rapid and we think it dangerous to follow the advance. The firmness in these shares is probably due to the strong position of bull operators rather than the legitimate outlook of the concern and we believe it safe to have no dealings in these shares. The manipulation is cleverly done and at times when market become one sided, some shares are let loose to keep the outsiders interested in these shares. Thus the milking processes will probably leave outsiders to bear the burden of these shares.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Firmness in Steel Shares and end of the mill strike caused a better feeling and some scrips have improved.

TRADING

E. D. Sassoon As 11|6, Kurla opened 161|4 closed 162|8. Kastoorchand opened 17|12 closed Rs. 18|-. Dawn Rs 556|8. New Berar Press shares were done at Rs. 880|-. A Prantij Railway shares were bought Rs. 910|-. Sindh Light opened at Rs. 140|8 and closed at Rs. 141|-. India Banks were done at Rs. 94. Imperials were sold at 1471|4; and new issues were done at 360|-. Baroda Bank found buyers at Rs. 82|5. Union Bank shares were in demand at Rs 3-11-6. Central Bank grinded at Rs. 24|2. Tata Powers opened at Rs 516-6 and closed at Rs 518|- while Pref. were steady at 915|- Surat Elect. shares were reported at Rs. 136|- Punjab Cement shares opened at Rs. 15|8|0 and closed at Rs. 15|10, New India Inc. were done at Rs. 22|2. Jupiters opened at Rs. 71|10 and closed at 72|- Vulcans were sold at Rs 7|6. Scindhia were steady at Rs. 15|- Tata Iron First Pref. were sold at Rs. 143|- and second Pref. opened at Rs. Rs. 94|8 and closed at 95|- Port Canning were done at Rs 685|- Tata Construction stood steady at Rs. 64|8; Tata Oils were done at Rs. 30|8, Bombay Telephones were bought at 52|12. Bombay Ugandas were sold at Rs. 28|8. Bombay Burmah New were steady at Rs. 295|- B. B. Petrol were done at Rs. 4|13.

TREND OF LEADING SHARES.

B. Dying 862|8, 66, 70 63|12, 65, 53|12, 856|4.
Fazul. 820, 806|4, 810, 808|12,
Pearl. 540, 525, 30, 582|12.
Century. 420, 410, 413|12, 412|8.
Nagpur. 505, 510, 512|8.
Tata Steel Defd. 278|8, 273|8, 280.
Tata Steel Ord. 76|11, 78, 77|8.

Tenders:—Out of a total of 33,447 shares, which passed through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous.

Alcock	247
Bombay Dying	388
Bundi	7080
Bombay Steam	415
Bombay Burma	1293
Century	350
Colaba	523
Fazal	569
Indian Cement	1651
Kohincor	670
Nagpur	238
Pabani	314
Pearl	270
Simplex	305
Shivrajpur	300
Tata Steel Ord.	11775
Tata Steel Df.	958
Tata Hydro	598
Tram	3315

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 385
Apollo (50) nil, 6
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 856|4
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 512|8
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 487-1|2.
Central (100) (yr. 20) 412|8
Crescent (100) Rs. 3, 155
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 141|4
Dawn (250) 35, 550.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Re. 0.11-6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 97-8.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 13.
Fazulbhoy (100) (yr. 13-1/2) 808|12
Finlay (100) 0, 125.
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1|2, 122-8.
Indore Malwa (100) 13.1/4 375
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 256|4
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kastuprchand (50) 17|12
Kohinoor (100) (yr. 13-1/2) 226|4
Laxmi Cotton (250) 75, 1697|8
Mahdawji Dharmsey (100) nil, 67|8
Madras United (250) Rs. 25, 500.
Maneekji Petit (1,000) (yr. 30) 1,450.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 171-4.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 75
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1575
New Great Mills (100) 0, 258|12
New City Mills (100) 7.1/2 95
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1/2, 237|8
Pearl Mills (250) 15, 528|12
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 380.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2, 83.
Simplex (250) 97|8
Sholapur (100) 325, 6325
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15, 482|8
Swan Mills (100) 0, 130
Tata Mills (500) 55
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2670
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 637-1|2.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashown (100) Rs. Nil, 366|4
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. ...., 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 813|12
Burma T. Corporation (50 Pd. up) 4|13
Bombay Steam Co. (280) 278|12
Bombay Steam Co. P. (250) 6 p.c 237-8.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4 4|13
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100)/12 Pd.) 11 4
Kamp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Re. 1, 22/2
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2450.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 15.
Tata Construction (30) 4 64/8
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 280
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 7-1|2 p.c. 95
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 280
Tata Iron (O) (75) Re. 1, 77/12
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Re 1, 52/8
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 57|8.
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (19) Rs. 1-4 24/2
Central India Mining (10), 0, 14-1|4.
Gwalior Cement (100) 123-12.
Indian Cement O. (250) 373|12
Katni Cement D O. (100) 262|8
Punjab Cement O. (10) 15/10
United Cement (100) 101.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 180
Shivrajpur (10) 3, 32

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 14 p.c. 910
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 101
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p.c. 97.
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100.90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1|2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 706|4
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88|8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100 1,140.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 220.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs. 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 525.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 495.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O. (1,000) 4 p.c. 700.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8, 151|14
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 9.1/2 p.c. 132
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 30, 1118|12
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1|2 p.c. 104.
Surat Electric (O) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,050.
Tata Hydro Elec. (D) (100) 8 p.c. 110-1|2.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 517|8
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 4.

Demand Bills 484.50

TRADE & FINANCE.

SUBSTANTIAL GAINS IN MILL SHARES

SETTLEMENT OF TEXTILE LABOUR DISPUTE.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 5.

MONEY.

Except for a slight steadiness at the beginning of the month, money has continued easy with lenders of call funds at 2 per cent. The present circumstances of cheap money and firm exchange is anomalous and it is generally felt by the market that an early adjustment will occur through an improvement in money rates rather than any weakening of exchange. The trade demand already shows a slight increase of Rs. 94 lacs and any continuance in this direction will naturally work toward this end. Moreover, it should be observed that during the present month only about Rs. 2 1/2 crores will be received by the market from Government. This is made up of Rs. 1 crore for maturing Treasury Bills payable to-day and Rs. 1 1/2 crores, interest on 1945/55 Loan due 15th October. On November 1st. a further payment for dividend of about Rs. 61 lacs will have to be made. This will conclude all Government repayments for the current year. Government have increased the amount of tenders for Treasury Bills from Rs. 1 1/2 crores to Rs. 2 crores and have also afforded the market the option of either three or six months periods. The announcement of the issuance of three months' bills has thus far exerted no perceptible effect upon either money or the security market. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 2 1/2 per cent., 2 months 2 3/4 per cent., three months 3 1/4 per cent., four months 3 1/2 per cent. and six months 4 1/4 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 28th September 1928 shows an increase of Rs. 188.20 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 23,46,70,000 as compared with Rs. 36.97 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 29.46, an increase of 1.88 per cent. over last week. Loans have risen by Rs. 54.41 lacs, while Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have declined by Rs. 9.91 lacs and Rs. 17.30 lacs. Government deposits are up by Rs. 207.13 lacs to Rs. 6.91 crores, and other deposits are down by Rs. 71.71 lacs to Rs. 71.95 crores. The Bank rate still stands at 5.

The gilt-edged market ruled steady throughout and as a result of settlement, a large amount of carry-over business was transacted, especially in 3 1/2 per cent. Paper which commanded a premium of two annas for ready delivery. This may be attributed chiefly to short sales rather than any real investment demand. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper kept steady at Rs. 73-3 and 1945-55 Loan at Rs. 106-1-0. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans were placed at Rs. 100-12 and Rs. 101/13. 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 and 1931 changed hands at Rs. 102/11 and Rs. 103/12 and 1932 at Rs. 104/13. 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan was unchanged at Rs. 110/2. 4 per cent. 1960/70 Loan was unaltered at Rs. 85/1 and 1934/37 at Rs. 93/3. 4 1/2 per cent. 1934 Bonds are quoted at Rs. 97/7 and 1955/60 at Rs. 94/3.

A Press Communique of the 5th October states that the total amount of six months bills tendered was Rs. 9,91,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 97/8/3 and above aggregating Rs. 65,50,00 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 97/8/0 to the extent of about 43 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1 1/2 crores. The average rate was 97/8/2. Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three and six months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 9th October and payment for the same to be made on Friday, the 12th October. Government reserve the right to accept tenders for bills of either maturity but the total amount of accepted tenders will not exceed Rs. 2 crores.

The Currency return of 30th September 1928 shows an increase of Rs. 87.14 lacs in note circulation now standing at Rs. 184.59 crores. Silver coins have also increased by Rs. 58.26 lacs to Rs. 104.02 crores and silver bullion under coinage by Rs. 16.56 lacs to Rs. 2.86 crores, while gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. Securities in India are down by Rs. 2.45 lacs to Rs. 42.34 crores, while those in England are up by Rs. 14.57 lacs to Rs. 5.60 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 74.02 as against 73.97 a week ago.

The statement of the combined account of the Gold Standard and the Paper Currency Reserves as of 30th Sept., 1928 is given below:—

Liabilities.	(In crores).
Notes in circulation	Rs. 184.59
Rupee Redemption	Rs. 40.00
Total	Rs. 224.59
Assets.	**(In crores).**
Silver coin & bullion	Rs. 93.55
Rupee Securities	Rs. 42.34
Gold securities	Rs. 56.07
Gold coin & bullion held in India	Rs. 29.76
Gold coin & bullion held in England	Rs. 2.87
Total	Rs. 224.59

EXCHANGE.

Exchange exhibited increased firmness over last week with an improvement in rates of a full 1/32d. to 1/6 1/32d. for sellers and 1s. 6-3/32d. for buyers with a number of buyers at 1s. 6-1/16d. The present condition of the market is chiefly the result of a bullish undertone created by export prospects, bills appearing in Calcutta and the continued small enquiry for remittances. At the last bidding Government secured £ 410,000 at 1s. 6-1/16d. and allotted but 2 per cent. at 1s. 6-1/32d. This naturally contributed further strength. Government's present buying rate for intermediates 1s. 6-3/32d. The rates for forward deliveries stands as follows:—October to 15th November 1s. 6-1/32d. 15th November to end February 1s. 6-1/16d. March 1s. 6-1/32d. and April 1s. 6d. The dollar sterling quotation remained in the neighbourhood of 484.15/16 dollars, but declined at the close to 4.84-25/32 dollars. French francs appreciated to 124 but closed at 124-02. The Belga and the Italian lira were steady at 32.89 and 92.70 respectively.

GOLD.

Despite firm conditions in exchange, the price of ready shows an improvement of about 9 pies per tola following the last settlement. This is mainly attributable to light stocks and in strong hands. No improvement is noted in the offtake which still ranges about 8,000 tolas a day, and stocks approximate 1 1/4 lacs tolas. The rates for sovereigns have receded to Rs. 13-6-9 for ready and Rs. 13-6-6 for 26th October delivery. In London the quotation for gold was unchanged at 84s. 11 1/2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21/6/3 and Rs. 21/5/6 for ready, Rs. 21/6/3 and Rs. 21/5/9 for 1st September and 1st October settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £ 47,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £ 109,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 6,84,460 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £ 39,000.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for the month of July last amounted to 48,916 ounces as compared with 51,762 ounces for June 1928 and 19,116 ounces for July 1927.

The Transvaal output of gold for the month of August 1928 amounted to 891,863 fine ounces, constituting a record monthly production, the highest hitherto produced being in May last when the output was 886,186 fine ounces. The output for July last was 867,211 fine ounces and for August 1927, 863,345 fine ounces.

SILVER.

Silver has held firm throughout the week concurrent with the Shanghai advices. The price of ready mounted for Rs. 59-13 to Rs. 60-10 but closed at Rs. 60-6. American Banks conducted two-way operations, but their chief interest centred in sales. China Banks did likewise, but on a restricted scale. The offtake still stands at about 6 bars a day and stocks on hand, including 600 bars received from Calcutta, approximate some 4,600 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London advanced from 2s. 7-1/2d. to 2s. 7-7/8d. but closed at 2s. 7-3/4d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 26-11/16d. and 26-7/16d. for ready and 26 3/4d. and 26-1/2d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 60-10 and Rs. 59-13 for ready and 4th October settlement and Rs. 60-13 and Rs. 60-1 for 1st November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £ 275,000 silver. The total imports during the week amounted to 510 bars and Rs. 224,233 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £ 45,000 and £ 37,000 to China, option Bombay.

SHARES.

Renewed hopes of a termination of the cotton mill strike imparted strength to the share market. A good enquiry for mill shares ensued and most of the leaders registered substantial gains. The General Member of the Government of Bombay has after all succeeded to bring about a settlement of the textile labour dispute which lasted over six months. The strike is to be called off to-morrow and it may be hoped that it will not be long when normal working of the mills will be resumed.

The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 852/8—867/8—848/12—856/4; Centurys Rs. 413/12—421/4—411/14—412/8; Central India Rs. 507/8—510—508/12—516/4—507/8—512/8; Crescent Rs. 153/12—155—153/12—157/8—154/6—155; Fazulbhoy Rs. 777/8—818/12—800—808/12; Indian Bleaching Rs. 240—258/12—252/8—256/4; Indore Malwa Rs. 366/4—372/8—375; Kohinoor Rs. 224/6—225—223/12—226/4—222/8—226/4; New Great Rs. 250—253/12—252/8—257/8—255—258/12; Pearls Rs. 524/6—540—523/12—528/12; Simplex Rs. 112/8—82/8—97/8 and Swadesh Rs. 472—481/4—473/12—482/8.

The miscelloneous section was fairly steady throughout the week. Tata Steel Ordys. improved from Rs. 74/6 to Rs. 76/8 and Defds. from Rs. 261/14 to Rs. 272/8. Andhra Valleys were unchanged at Rs. 702/8. while Tata Hydros rose from 1090 to Rs. 1116/4 but closed at Rs. 1107/8. Alcocks gained about 10 points the closing quotation being Rs. 366/4. Bombay Burma Trading shares after advancing to Rs. 823/12, closed at Rs. 812/8. Bombay Tram shares kept steady at Rs. 151/14. Bombay steam shares were up to Rs. 278/12 and Scindias to Rs. 15. Cement shares kept steady, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 24, Indian cements at Rs. 371/4. Katni Ordys. slightly rose from Rs. 257/8 to Rs. 266/4, while defds. remained unchanged at Rs. 930. Railway shares show no fluctuations, Ahmd. Pranij being quoted at 900, Gujarat Rlys. at Rs. 94 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 720.

Imperial Bank shares rose from Rs. 1460 to Rs. 1470, while Contributories were unmoved at Rs. 360. Bank of India shares firmed from Rs. 92 to Rs. 94, and Central Bank shares kept steady at Rs. 24/4.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

A steady to firm tone prevailed in the yarn market during the week under review in sympathy with firm prices of raw material. Demand from consuming centres was moderate and hand to mouth purchases were made for immediate requirements. Dealers are still not confident of the present prices and therefore they do not want to go in for large quantities and so no important business is to be reported during the week under review. The only important thing we have to report is the end of the mill strike after a period of about six months and this was arranged by the Hon'ble Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatulla, Representative of the Government of Bombay. It will take sometime for the mills to resume normal working. The cotton remained firm during the earlier part of the week and steady during the later part of the week and if it continues to be steady even at these prices, we do not expect prices to go down in yarns at present.

English Yarns.—The prices have remained more or less the same in ready goods at the last week's level and offtake is moderate. Enquiries for forward yarns were on cables but business actually reported was very small. The prices quoted by home friends are comparatively higher and so any important business has not been reported during the week under review.

Japanese Yarns.—Stocks especially in 40s. yarn are very small and so the prices have still further gone up by 1/4 anna per lb. These prices will prevail owing to very little stocks and we do not expect any change as long as goods in bulk do not arrive. In the case of double yarns stocks are thers and they are sold moderately. Prices have gone up in this class of yarns by 1/4 anna per lb. and we do not expect any big change in the near future. In Mercerised yarns offtake is rather good and prices have remained firm at the last week's level. Export houses have been quoting comparatively higher prices due to firm tone in cotton, but are eager to sell at every rise. It is reported that they have sold about 300 packages of Mercerised yarns during the week under review. Sample remained firm while exchange was weak at 125/-.

Artificial Silk Yarns.—Stocks are lying there as before owing to poor offtake and prices have gone down by 1/4 to 1/2 anna per lb. We do not except any improvement in the near future as long as the stocks in good quantities are not taken up by the consumers. As the dealers have got ample stocks with them any enquiry for forward yarns have not been made and therefore no business is to be reported.

Indian Yarns.—We have nothing to report, anything specially as the stocks of Bombay mill yarns are very scarce and upcountry mill yarns which are coming in Bombay due to scarcity of Bombay mill yarns are sold hand to mouth. The mills will now resume work and we expect moderate business will be going on. Upcountry mills have sold in good quantities but as the Bombay mills are going to be reopened we do not expect these mills will be able to sell in good quantity now.

The tone of the market is firm and if cotton keeps up we do not expect prices to go down in the near future.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

The demand for ready Sugars continued very brisk and clearances were to the extent of 1500 tons a day and prices have been advanced by three annas per cent all round. In sympathy with the above and with the news that Java Trust have sold more than 350,000 tons to Europe Whites and Muscavados and that the Trust was not likely to reduce their limit from 13.1/8 guilders, there was more confidence in the market and a large business was done in White Javas October to March at Rs. 8/6/6 to Rs. 8/8/6 Free Bombay Harbour terms a large quantity was done for Kathiawar Ports.

Java reported a steadier market with very good business done for India and Europe in the Conference rate of freight has been reduced by 2 guilders for Kathiawar Ports.

Calcutta and Karachi reported a steady market with fair business doing.

American Terminals reported highest on the 27th ulto. quoting 2.11, 2.18 and 2.24 for Dec./March and May and reported lowest on the 3rd inst. quoting 2.06, 2.11 and 2.18 for same positions.

London Terminals reported highest on the 28th ulto. quoting 12s 10.1/2d 13s 3 and 13s/6d for October/December and March and reported lowest on the 3rd quoting 12s 4.1/2, 12/10-1/2s and 13.3/4 for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates stocks:—

TMO Ready Rs. 13/13/0 12s/9 F. B. Harbour stocks 70,000 Bags.

TMO Sept. Rs. 8/9/0 12s/9 F B Harbour.

TMO Oct/March Rs. 8/7/6 12/7-1/2 F. B. Harbour.

Arrivals:—

S S Chybassa with 23591 Bags Java Sugars.

S S Nizam with 30550 Bags Java Sugars.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Since our last report, no fresh business of importance is reported during the week. One steamer has been fixed for Coal at about Rs. 6/10/- per ton Calcutta to Bombay.

Steamers discharging Coal in the stream.

21-9-28 s. s. Eastborough Victoria and Barahoni Choonilal Harilal and Co.

Steamers expected to arrive with Coal cargo

6-10-28 s. s. Jalajyoti Victoria Deshargarh and Barahoni Eastern Bunkerers Ltd.

12-10-28 s. s. Menin Lodna Steam Coal Turner Morrison and Co.

15-10-28 s. s. Satvistan Victoria and Barahoni Choonilal Harilal and Co.

25-10-28 s. s. Zayani Lodna Steam Coal Choonilal Girdharilal Co.

3-11-28 s. s. Shuja Barari Jheria Coal Eastern Bunkerers Ltd.

4-11-28 s. s. A steamer Desh./Seeb./Ponl. Andrew Yule and Co.

10-11-28 s. s. A steamer Natal Group Coal Turner Morrison and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C. I. F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana
Natal Group Coal	25/6 Sh.	Rs. 19/-
Deshargarh	Rs. 15/12	Rs. 17/4
Sachpore/Ponihti	Rs. 15/8	Rs. 16/12
Lodna Steam Coal	Rs. 15/12	Rs. 17/-
Victoria/Deshargarh and Barahoni	Rs. 15/8	
Selected Jheria, Baraboni Soal	Rs. 15/6	

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd. for the Fort-night ended 30th September 1928:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000	
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc	17,12,78,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,84,08,000
	22,64,86,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4,62,06,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3,50,18,000
Bills Discounted	1,25,88,000
Bank Premises	55,87,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,79,59,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.	9,91,78,000
	22,64,86,000

KARACHI SHARE MARKET.

We have received the following weekly Share market report from Messrs. Gulab & Co. dated Karachi 2nd. October:—

RAILWAY SHARES.

Since our last report the business in Railway shares has been done on a large scale, the Larkhanas have been offered in big blocks and readily absorbed, while upper Sinds continue to be a restricted scrip. The Sind Lights are having a better support.

ELECTRICS.

The Karachi Electrics had a sharp spurt to Rs. 135/- per share, at which price there are buyers. The Hyderabad Electrics have few sellers and the shares have changed hands Rs. 134/- per share.

FLOUR SHARES.

This section continues to be quiet.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

A healthier tone prevails and there has been a little demand particularly for long dated issues. We consider the position still very uncertain.

Name of the Company.	Present Value.
Sind Lights	140-0-0
Sind Lighterage	140-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	91-0-0
Upper Sinds	89-0-0
ELECTRICS.	
Karchi Electrics	135-0-0
Hyderabad Electrics	134-0-0
DEBENTURES.	
6 per cent Karachi Port Trust	110-0-0
FLOUR MILLS	
Karachi Flour Mills	135-0-0
India Flour Mills	110-0-0
Century Flour Mills	100-0-0

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 4.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25. C and F Calcutta:—

Oct./Dec per cwt. 12/7-1/2.

Jan./Mar. per cwt. 12/7-1/2.

C and F Bombay:—

Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12/8-3/4.

C and F Karachi—

Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/9-1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 4.

	£
Chartered Bank of India A & C.	22
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	140-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-1/2
National Bank	54-1/2
Eastern Bank	7-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	88-3/8
Conversion Loan	77-1/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	102-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	54
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	61-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	71-1/8
Consols	55-5/8
War Loan 5 per cent	103
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	94

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

200 Toyomankwa Sindh America 327
100 Do. Purna 287
200 Do. Berar 323/325
100 Bombay & Co. Berar 264
100 Volkart Bros. Berar 264
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Berar 330
100 Japan T & Co. Sindh American 325
100 Birla Bros. C P No. 1 333-1/2
100 Do. Muthia 235
100 Toyomankwa Berar 297
100 Do Dhulia 260
100 G G Kesha Akot 290
100 A Damodar & Co. Hapur 250
100 Do. Kotkapura 251
100 Toyomankwa Beawar 264
300 Kotak & Co. Khamgaon 262

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Bengal 286 D/J.
Broach 352 A/M.
Oompa 321 D/J. 2

UNIQUE SUCCESS

No operation : No injection
Treatment harmless : Medicine Sweet
Doctor Veteran : Method Scientific
Cure radical : Testimonials inspiring

In case of utter despair CONSULT SHARP
Dr. D. D. S. TANDON, Scientific Homoeopath,
Chowpaty Sea Face, BOMBAY.
OFFICE HOURS: 7 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

On Sale Everywhere
HENNESSY'S
BRANDY
The Genuine Brandy
Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BO[illegible]TY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Gossage Cup—B. B. R. A. vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage 5-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Oct. 7.

Saraswati Sangeetha Sabha stage "Bharata" or the Ideal Brother by Subramanya Bharathi in Tamil in aid of South Indian Purse to Mahatma Gandhi for anti-untouchability work Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, 6 p.m.

Public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League Simon Boycott Committee, public meeting at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to protest against Poona Magistrate's order against Simon Demonstrations. Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding, 6 p.m. (S.T.).

Bombay European Water Polo League Bombay Gymkhana vs. Bombay B. B. R. A. Royal Warwicks vs Bombay S. C. "A" Bombay Baths, 10 a.m.

MONDAY, October 8.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 10.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on 'Bhagawad Gita' at Shyamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G.I.P.) to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The Swami will conduct a class in English on 'Bhagwat' at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow, (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

ARYA SAMAJ.

Dr. Vishwa Mitra Kaoshik will deliver a public lecture on "The Duty of Arya Samaj towards Depressed Classes" on Sunday (the 7th inst.) at 9 a.m. in the Hall of the Fort Arya Samaj at Bazar Gate Street.

Pandit Devendranath Shankhiatirtha Shastri will deliver a public lecture on "Vedoka-Mahtva" on Sunday (the 7th inst.) at 6 p.m. at the Mandir of Arya Samaj, at Kakadwadi, Girgaon.

MAHOMEDAN FAIR.

The annual fair of Pir Sayed Hisamuddin Refaie's Dargah at the junction of Tandel Street and Sandhurst Road East will be held on Saturday and Sunday (the 6th and 7th instant).

GEETA CLASSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class on 'Bhakti Yoga' in English at Messrs. Batliboi's Institute, Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

YOGA DISCOURSE.

Swami Samguddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on 'Bhagawat Geeta' at the General Educational Society's English School, Dadar, on Sunday next at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.).

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:—

Cholera attack 1, death 1.

Total mortality (Exclusive of the stillborn) 78.

The total mortality this day last year was 62.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The next fortnightly discourse on the following subject will be given by Mr. K. A. Padhye, in the Society's Hall at Nair Clock Tower Building, Lamington Road, Girgaum. The subject will be: "The value of Jatak Stories as illustrating the ideals of the Lord Buddha."

YOUTH LEAGUE AT VILE PARLE.

At a preliminary meeting of the residents of Vile Parle with Mr. V. V. Bhadkamkar in the chair, held on Thursday, the desirability of starting a Youth League in Vile Parle was considered and unanimously resolved to start a Youth League.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. "Celebes Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 6th instant.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 7th instant.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macfarlane" arrived in London on the morning of 4th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer s.s. "Ellora", is expected to arrive here from Mombasa on Tuesday, the 9th instant and will proceed to No. 18 Alexandra Dockwall on arrival to land all passengers.

CHINESE POET IN BOMBAY

TO PAY RESPECTS TO TAGORE.

NOTABLE ARRIVALS BY MAIL STEAMER.

Sir Ness Dadia returned to Bombay on Friday by the mail boat s. s. 'Rawalpindi' and expressed his grantification to a press representative and refering to the Lucknow Pact he said it was a one sided affair.

Dr. Tsemon-Hsu was on extensive tour in Europe and America for three years. He had a brilliant educational career at Peking National University, Columbia University in U. S. A. and Cambridge University.

Dr. Tsemon-Hsu was accompanied during the voyage by Chi Li, Professor of Archaeology and Anthropology of Tsinhua College, Peking, (now Peiking) who has come to India to visit some of the museums. Both of them will remain in India for about two weeks and then return to Shanghai.

NOTABLE ARRIVALS.

Among the notable arrivals by s. s. "Rawalpindi" on Friday were also Sir Sir Mohmod Shafi, the Moslem Leader of the Punjab and Dr. Tsemon-Hsu the Chinese poet and scholar who has come to India to pay his respects to the great Indian poet Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

Sir Mohmed Shafi denounced the boycott of Simon Commission before a press representatives and referring to the Lucknow Pact he said it was a one sided affair.

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SOCIAL BOYCOTT OF FLUNKEYS

BOMBAY YOUTHS' RESOLVE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth Laegue Simon Boycott Committee, a public meeting will be held at the Theosophical Society's Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty tomorrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the Poona Magistrate's order prohibitink demonstrations against the Simon Commisson and to take immediate steps to get the order revoked. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside and amongst the speakers will be Moulana Shauket Ali, Mr. S. Wali, Bar-at-law, Mr. Burjorji F. Bharucha, Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr. Kanji Budhadev Master. The meeting will also support social boycott of persons co-operating with the Commission

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLES' DEPUTATION.

DEWAN BAHADUR RAM CHANDRA RAO SAILS TO-DAY.

Dewan Bahadur Ram Chandra Rao, President of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference and a member of the Indian States Subjects', Deputation to England, sails to-day by s. s. "Kaiser-I-Hind." He arrives here by the Madras mail this morning. The P. & O. Mail boat leaves the Ballard pier at 11 A.M. The people of the Indian States in Bombay are requested to muster strong both at the Victoria Terminus Station in the morning and at the pier at 11 a.m. to give a fitting send-off worthy of the Leader of the States' Subjects.

I. S. P. DEPUTATION FUND.

Raja Narayanlal Bansilal, of 205-207, Kalbadevi Road, has donated a sum of Rs. 500 towards the expenditure of the Indian States' Peoples Deputation.

BHULESHWAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The election to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, for the 13 seats, will take place on Sunday, the 14th October, 28, from 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. in Asoke Building, Princess Street, Messrs. Dwarkadas Premji and K. P. Dube will be the scrutinisers.

MARMENSIS UNION.

The annual social gathering of the members and sympathisers of the above Union will be held in the Hall of the Cathalic Library, Cavel, to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.).

LAXMI NAGAR LITERARY UNION.

Under the auspices of Laxmi-nagar (Khar) Literary Union, Mr. Jhaverchand Meghani—the well-known Gujarati story-writer—will recite some of the Kathiawari songs and historical stories, at 9 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in Laxmi Society's pavilion.

"DELHI AND AGRA" FILM SHOW.

On the occasion of the "At Home" to the members of the Bombay Council of Social Workers at the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road, to-day (Saturday), a film "Delhi and Agra" will be shown with the kind permission of the Schools Committee, Bombay Municipality.

PATIALA PRINCES BACK HOME.

"Chronicle" Photo.

The Patialia Princes who returned to India by the English mail steamer on Friday.

"Chronicle" Photo.

Mr. and Mrs. Walchand Hirachand who returned to Bombay on Friday by English Mail Steamer.

MILL WORKERS AND LEADERS JUBILANT

WORK TO BE RESUMED ON MONDAY.

The mill area presented a gay appearance after six months and the strikers and their leaders made an imposing demonstration by going into a procession in their thousands celebrating their success. The Nagoo Sayaji Wadi, the headquarters of the strikers, was occupied by the strikers early in the morning and every inch of space was occupied before their leaders came who were received with deafening cheers. Messrs. Bradley, Nimbkar, Alwe and Mirajkar addressed the meeting and explained them the terms on which the settlement was arrived at. They advised the men to go to work from Saturday, but they replied they would go from Monday as Saturday was the last day of the week and they preferred to go from the beginning of the week.

The strikers then marched to the mill area in a procession which numbered about twenty thousand and informed the colleagues to go to work from Monday. Messrs. Munawar and Nimbkar, the joint secretaries of the Strike Committee, also issued handbills informing the strikers to resume work.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay)

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	London, Oct. 5.
Previous Closing Rate	18.90
To-day's Opening Rate	18.84
Difference	—.06
To-day Closing Rate	18.75
Difference	—.15
Broach Expectation	Rs. 349 0 0

LIVERPOOL

	London, Oct. 5.
Previous Closing Rate	9.90
To-day's Opening Rate	9.81
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	9.79
Difference	—.11

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Oct. 5.
Silver Ready	26 12 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 13 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Oct. 5.
First Settlement	60 6 0
Second Settlement	60 8 0
Third Settlement	60 10 0

LITTLE FLOWER OF JESUS SCHOOL

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY

An event of outstanding interest took place at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, 4th inst. where a variety entertainment, on the occasion of the Prize Distribution was given by the Little Flower of Jesus School. The function was presided over by R. D. Bell, Comissioner of Suburban District.

WONDERFUL PROGRESS.

The head-mistress then read the report of the school and it is indeed praiseworthy to note that the school which was started in a single room behind the chapel of the Lady of Sorrows at Sonapur with 23 children on the roll, has within four years developed into a big school where 400 boys and girls are attending. It has made rapid progress which is undeniably due to the standard of education given. There are 14 trained teachers and besides the diligent supervision of the Principal Rev. Fr. H. Gonsalves, two Fathers are engaged in giving instructions in subject of religion and morality.

The entertainment given by the children was all that could be desired. The recitation, acting, singing and dancing by every individual child was brilliant and all that could be desired. However the "Quakeresses" by the senior girls and "Tripping and Tetbury Mop" by junior boys and girls were much appreciated.

The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Bell. A vote of thanks was proposed in a neat little speech by Dr. A. G. Viegas. He said he was lost in wonder how such a person as Mr. Bell could find time to come and preside at a function of children. Mr. Bell replied that it was his special pleasure to have taken part in a treat like this. He thought very highly of the school and if the same steady standard of efficiency was maintained the future success of the school was assured; and it would not be long before it marched abreast with other first-class schools of Bombay.

LATEST NEWS.

DELHI, Oct. 5.

Dr. Ansari has isgued an appeal for support to the Madras All-Parties' Conference. He says, "Dr. Besant's Election to preside over the Madras Presidency All-Parties' Conference is most appropriate. Her untiring efforts from the very beginning have been a very important factor in making the All-Parties' Conference such a success. I am sure that under her guidance all the political parties will rally round the maximum agreement embodied in the Nehru Report and the resolutions passed at the All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow."

"I hope that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar will keep his word given to me at Simla and support the All-Parties' Conference without prejudice to his belief in independence and his future efforts in that direction. I appeal to all Congressmen in particular and to other political, Labour, commercial and communal organisation in general fully to participate in the Madras Conference and by giving their unstinted support to make it a complete success.—A. P.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINKLER.")

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1928.

Democracy is coming into its own at last — if not its own at least chez Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, M. L. A.

• • •

In a brave reply to the Maharaja of Mahmudabad he says "I hope the Maharaja is in favour of democracy and not autocracy. The days of a few leaders or an organisation dictating to the community are over, I hope, not to return."

• • •

Quite true. But memories are —I hope, Mr. Rahimtoola remembers —proverbially short. Therefore, lest people might later forget the coming of democracy, I suggest to him to go on preaching Democracy even after the present controversy had died. It will do him—I mean us a lot of good.

• • •

Refering to "one of my indiscreet speeches" some months ago, Jix said in mail week "After all somebody must make an indiscreet speech now and again".

• • •

Having thus prepared the audience he naturally went on "I express my entire devotion to the leadership of Mr. Baldwin, who has become one of the greatest leaders the Conservative Party has ever known." The audience must have felt what an apt illustration this was of indiscreet speech.

• • •

Talking about the Dominion Status V. Independence problem somebody said "much can be said on both sides".

• • •

Unfortunately the subsequent debate at Jinnah Hall on Thursday proved that the opinion was only too true.

• • •

I learn that:—

"A mechanical anaesthetist believed to be the first of its kind in the world, has been advised by a professor at the University of Maryland for use in the medical surgical field."

• • •

I do not know about the medical surgical field; but Indian History tells me that 'robot' anaesthetists in the industrial political field are more than a century old phenomenon.

• • •

And if the medical robots are anything like the old ones, then intending patients had better beware. The dancer about such 'robot' anaesthetism is that the resulting coma lasts for rather a long time.

• • •

"Shay, waiter, f-find my hat?"

"It's on your head, Sir"

"Zatso? Dont bother. I'll f-find it myself".

PROTECTION TO OIL ENQUIRY

INDIAN MERCHANTS ON EXPENDITURE INCURRED.

The following letter has been addressed to the Government of India, by the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, regarding Oil Industry Enquiry Expenses:—

"I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to draw the attention of the Government of India to the question of the expenditure incurred by the Tariff Board for the Oil Industry Enquiry which was undertaken on the initiative of oil companies. They are, no doubt, aware that the applicant oil companies who had requested them to refer their case for protection to the Tariff Board for an immediate enquiry not only abruptly withdrew their applications just when the enquiry was well nigh complete and the Report of the Tariff Board ready, but they suppressed some important and material facts and figures from the scrutiny of the Tariff Board. In the opinion of my Committee, this created a very peculiar situation, and Sir Padamji Ginwala, President of the Tariff Board was constrained to record strong remarks on the attitude of the petitioning oil groups. Under the circumstances, my Committee feel that the entire expenditure incurred by the Tariff Board over this Enquiry should be claimed and recovered from the petitioners. They will, therefore, feel obliged if Government will be pleased to inform them what steps they desire to take to recover the whole expenditure inclusive of the salaries of the entire staff of the Tariff Board during the period of the Enquiry incurred from the applicant oil companies.

My Committee, at present, are considering the various important issues raised in connection with the Oil Industry Enquiry, and a further representation embodying their suggestions would be sent shortly."

U. S. DECLINES LEAGUE INVITATIO

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Washington.—The United States declines to participate in the Permanent Central Board of the League of Nations established by the Geneva Opium Convention in 1925 because the Convention does not deal adequately with the control of production and distribution of raw opium coca leaves and their derivatives, thus Mr. Kellogg replies to the League's invitation.—Reuter.

THIS WEEK'S SPECIAL ATTRACTION

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West-End CINEMA.

Sharda Film Company

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Most Powerful & Romantic Love-Story

GUL BADAN

The youngest son of a Muslim Zamindar is persistently harassed by his elder-brothers and he leaves his native place in search of his beloved whom he has married in dream. Under the guidance of heavenly powers he surmounts all his difficulties and ultimately the pure souls of a happy couple are re-united.

You will be extremely surprised to see how his beloved was married by force to somebody else, how she was buried alive by her uncle and how she comes out of her cold grave to meet her lover.

Marvellous acting, clear photography and unique direction are sure to win applause from you.

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BY

INDIAN DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

MR. VITHAL

Supported by Screen Beauty

MISS ZABUNNISA.

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SATURDAY & SUNDAY 3 P.M. (S. T.)

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1928.

AWAKE, BOMBAY LEADERS

We have often pleaded for a regular All-Parties' organisation in the City of Bombay both for the purpose of stiffening the boycott of the Simon Commission and for popularising the National Demand as formulated by the People's Commission, in the shape of the Nehru Committee. We regret that no such organisation has yet come into existence, the excellent lead of Madras notwithstanding. Nor have any effective steps been taken to secure co-operation among the political institutions in the City. The deplorable result is that, though the Simon Commission is due to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, practically nothing is being done to organise a boycott demonstration by our political institutions which swear by boycott. This apathy has emboldened several cliques of sycophants and communalists to discredit the Nehru Report and glorify the Simon Commission. Fortunately for the reputation of the city, the local Youth League, which is not primarily a political body, has promptly stepped to the front and started a lively boycott propaganda. Elders may now at least co-operate with the Youth League. It is most painful to think that even the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has failed this time to give a timely lead.

It is not yet too late to mend matters. We have no doubt the local Boycott committee will take steps to organise a huge mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay to confirm the boycott of the Commission and repudiate the Bombay Legislative Simon Committee and other little cliques that have ventured to co-operate with the Commission. Other demonstrations may or may not be added—another hartal is not necessary to confirm the boycott—but a representative public meeting like the one mentioned above is indispensable. A public challenge should be given to all those who believe in co-operation to attend the meeting and convince the meeting, if they can be convinced, of the need for co-operation. We have not the shadow of a doubt that the public will sternly discountenance every kind of co-operation with the Commission. We would suggest in this connection that a social boycott of co-operators with the Commission is neither necessary nor desirable.

The constructive side of the boycott needs now to be emphasised more than ever before. Every boycott meeting in Bombay, as elsewhere, should pass a resolution giving general support to the All-Parties' Constitution. We have shown before that the Constitution is not incompatible with the Congress goal of Independence. The essential point is that the National Demand, as formulated at Lucknow, should be endorsed by every meeting convened to boycott the foreign Commission seeking to foist its own Constitution on the country. Bombay can yet give the right lead to the Presidency. Only, the local leaders should forthwith rouse themselves from their apathy.

LEGAL QUIBBLING.

Five British lawyers have categorically laid down certain propositions about the Princes' constitutional position. The lawyers seem to speak in the interests of their generous clients; but, naturally enough, their propositions in effect only stress the rights of the British people over the States and deny any rights to the Indian people. The main propositions are, in terms of the summary cabled by Reuter, that "the Swarajist claim that under self-Government the Indian States must be directly controlled by the Government of India is unsound"; that "the Crown cannot require the States to transfer their loyalty to any third party, nor can it without their consent hand over to persons independent of the control of the Crown the conduct of foreign relations of the States nor the maintenance of their external and internal security". It will be seen that these propositions are much like those recently enunciated by Sir Leslie Scott and certain Princes and ably refuted by the Nehru Committee and Sir P. Sivaswamy Aiyer. We have already commented on these issues and need not now examine them in detail.

It is, however, necessary to state that none has so far advanced the claim that under self-government the Indian States must be "directly controlled" by the Government of India, as if the States were to be annexed to British India and treated as its provinces. Lawyers need not misrepresent a claim in order to make it easier to be refuted. All that British Indians say is that when the Crown gives Dominion Status to British India, thereby delegating to her people all the rights and powers now excercised by the King-in-Parliament, the Government of India will exercise all the rights and discharge all the obligations arising out of treaties with the Princes that are now exercised or discharged by the present Government of India. This is not merely a Swarajist claim but is the only logical corollary to the Dominion Status of British India, proved to the hilt by an eminent Liberal like Sir P. Sivaswamy Aiyer.

Whether the Crown will delegate its powers to British India is a question of statesmanship and not of posifive law. But if one must speak in terms of law, it will take a great deal of pleading to deny the rights of the Crown to delegate its powers to the people of British India. The issues before British India or the States are not essentially legal, and legal quibbling will not much help in their solution. Great Britain is not bound by any Statute to grant or deny Swaraj to British India. But the people of British India take their stand on their birthright of Swaraj, on the fundamental principle of the Sovereignty of the people. Similarly, the Indian Princes' treaty obligations to the Government of India may be uncertain and they may not be bound by any statute to grant self-government to their subjects. But those subjects like their countrymen in British India take their stand on the above fundamental principles and expect the Princes to introduce responsible Government in their States and to co-operate with British India on the basis of true Federation. It is in the interests of the Princes themselves and their successors to subordinate their personal legal rights, whatever they may be, to the fundamental rights of their subjects and of their common Motherland. All India expects the Princes to take a statesmanlike view of things and acquit themselves as patriots first and last. Under the Dominion Status claimed by British India, Princes have infinite scope for their personal loyalty to the Crown. In any case, loyalty to the Crown has sense only as a reflection of the loyalty to the country.

BUDDING PIONEERS OF A NEW EAST

A hundred Afghan boys and eight girls are leaving Bombay to-day for Constantinople to receive there military, technical and literary instruction of a thoroughly modern type. They are all sent by the Afghan Government and will stay abroad for five to seven years. This is only the first big batch of State scholars and it is understood that many more batches will go abroad from Afghanistan. The scholars are naturally idolising their King and Queen and are all admiration for the rapid strides of modernisation in their country. They will not be long in realising to the full the magic of Independence. Bombay youths did well to arrange a cordial welcome and send off to the Afghan students. Who knows but the young folk who exchange friendly greetings will be the pioneers in building up a New United East?

The young Afghan boys and girls are to be put through a very thorough and prolonged training abroad. The Afghan Consul announced at the reception to them by Bombay Youths that some of them will be studying in Turkey for eleven years. Here is an object lesson to Indian youths of what can be achieved by a small free State where the people have the invaluable privilege of being guided by a progressive and enterprising constitutional King and a Government of their own. Mr. Jayakar, who presided over the reception to the young Afghan scholars, very aptly commented upon the contrast in the enthusiasm of Afghanistan in sending her scions abroad for broadening their outlook and the apathy and obstacles which Indian youths meet in their own country if they wish to secure education in foreign countries.

ARBITRARY AND HIGH-HANDED

The Government of Bombay have been compelled to pay an unwilling tribute to the strength of the boycott movement against the Simon Commission. A message from Poona announces the "precautionary measures" local officialdom proposes to take so as to enable Sir John Simon and his colleagues to have a totally distorted version of this strength of public feeling. Matters are to be made easy for the insignificant band of co-operators, Jo-hukmies and toadies who are ready to do "ppoja" before him on his arrival at Poona. The District Superintendent of Police has issued an order prohibiting "assemblies, processions or moving crowds within the limits of Poona City, suburbs and Cantonment" unless passes are previously taken out for them, imposing upon the organisers humiliating and onerous conditions. This arbitrary interference with public liberties is as foolish as it is illegal. It will ricochet upon the bureaucracy like a boomerang.

SOVIET WAY TO PEACE

CRUSHING REJOINDER TO "RESERVATION" POLICY IN PEACE PACT

The Paris "Temps" publishes the full text of the Soviet Note announcing the Soviet Government's adherence to the Kellogg Pact. We give below its translation:—

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has decided to adhere to the general pact of the renunciation of war. M. Litvinoff has informed M. Herbette, the French Ambassador at Moscow, of this decision in a long Note which runs as follows:—

"You have had the kindness on August 27th to bring officially to my notice, under orders from your Government that on that day the Governments of the German Republic, U.S.A., Belgium, Great Britain and her Dominions, Italy, Japan, Poland and Czechoslovakia had signed a multi-lateral pact according to which they undertook that in their mutual relations they would not have recourse to war as an instrument of national policy but would resolve differences that might arise between them by exclusively peaceful means."

CO-OPERATION OF ALL NATIONS.

In sending me a copy of the Pact and in giving a brief history of it, you have also had the kindness to communicate:

that the limitation of the number of the original signatories was, according to the U.S.A. Government, merely in response to purely practical considerations and with a view to facilitating the application of the Pact with the shortest possible delay; but that it was always the intention to guarantee, directly after the Pact had definitely taken practical shape, immediate co-operation to every nation of the world on the same conditions and with the same advantages as had been accorded to the original signatories;

that the Government of the U. S. A. was now prepared to receive from these Governments the instrument of adherence to the Pact;

that the French Government had accepted the mandate of bringing, through you to the notice of the Soviet Union the text of the above-mentioned Pact and to ask the Union if it was disposed to accede to it; and that, should the answer be in the affirmative, you were authorised to receive its instrument of adherence to the Pact for transmitting the same to Washington.

RE-AFFIRMATION OF SOVIET POLICY.

In communicating to you, by the present Note, the reply of the Government of the Soviet Union to your inquiry, I have the honour to pray you to communicate the following to your Government with the request that it should be transmitted to the Government of the U.S.A.:—

"The Government of the Soviet Union, which has since the beginning of its existence, based its foreign policy on the safeguarding and guaranteeing of general peace, constantly showed itself favourable to peace and has always been at the head of every demarche made in that behalf. Besides, the Soviet Government has always considered, and still considers, that the only effective method of avoiding armed conflicts consists in realising the programme of general and total disarmament, because in

(Continued on page 13.)

Notes of the Day.

Blame The Weather.

"Graf Zeppelin", the newest of the Zeppelin type airships L3.—127, constructed in Germany under the direction of Herr Eckner, flew over the occupied territory near Wiesbaden during its record journey over a portion of the North Sea, over Lowestoft and Yarmouth and back again to its destination. The protest of the inter-Allied Rhineland Commission against its flight over the occupied aerritory was met by Herr Eckner with the neat retort that weather conditions were responsible for the airship's slight lapse from international political rectitude. The protest will only add fire to the bitter feeling in Germany in regard to the question of the Rhineland evacuation. That their own airship should not be allowed to travel over a town which is indubitably a portion of Germany without being technically guilty of breaking rules imposed upon a vanquished nation under the notorious Versailles Treaty is sure to intensify the agitation in Germany for the prompt evacuation of the Rhineland.

What Is His Game?

M. Venizelos whom his political enemies in his own country and beyond its borders honour by the unenviable title "The Greek Fox", has been conducting secret propaganda amongst the European neighbours of Greece in order to stabilise his resumption of the Grecian dictatorship. He is anxious to convince his countrymen or at least that section of his countrymen who can afford to be free from the worries of dengue fever, the recent tobacco workers' strike and the fight against starvation, that his foreign policy spells for Greece greater glory and more consideration in international councils than it enjoyed ever before. Yugo-Slavia is conciliated with the grant of free access to the port of Salonica. The Italian Dictator appreciates M. Venizelos' efforts to secure closer understanding between Greece and Italy. British commercial interests have always had a soft corner for the veteran Greek statesman. The only parties which will not have a soft corner for him are the Soviet and Turkey. They know a good deal too much about him not to read into his present manoeuvres danger to their interests.

Reg Rag To British Capitalism.

Mr. Philip Snowden is the greatest "financial asset" to the British Labour Party. His constructive and thoughtful suggestions for the radical reform of the control of the largest and most influential banking concern in the Empire, the Bank of England, and his proposals about the replacement of indirect taxation by direct taxes are sure to strike terror amongst the vested and monopolist interests which now rule the "City" and the Tory Party. His calm assertion, that "Socialism would become effective through public corporations owned by the public and controlled in the interests of the public by the best businessmen" must have struck Mr. Maxton as quite platitudinous and as reminiscent of the old Fabian days, but even the platitude is sure to be assailed with bitter and petulant criticism in the Tory Press. Mr. Snowden playfully observed that only the idle rich need fear the Labour Party's financial policy, but the "fear" is sure to affect the greater orbit of the thousands of middle class hangers-on of the idle rich. These are the very sections of the population which British Labour's financial Pundits must convert to their views.

Wavering As Usual.

The Justice Party is said to be still wavering as to whether or not it should support the All-Parties' Constitution. We wonder if it is waiting for inspiration and where the inspiration is to came from. The Party was unconscionably long in making up its mind about the Simon Commission. But after much waiting it went the way the officials wanted it to go. The organisers of the Madras All-Parties' Conference will do well to leave the Justicite leaders alone for some time and go straight to their constituents in the country. The same method may well be followed with regard to other communalist leaders. The masses will not be slow to appreciate the value of the Declaration of Rights and of universal franchise.

Officialised Co-operation.

The September number of the "Bombay Co-operative Quarterly" is as usual replete with instructive matter for students of Co-operation. An article on Village Reconstruction Work in Benares by Mr. S. S. Talmaki will be found very serviceable by those interested in village reorganisation. Of special value is the supplement to this number of the Quarterly, which contains the illuminating memorandum submitted to the Royal Agricultural Commission by Sir Horace Plunkett, the famous Co-operator of Ireland. In this memorandum Sir Horace reviews the progress of Co-operation in Ireland bringing out in particular the essentially popular character of the movement in his country. Referring to the progress in India, which he thinks is more quantitative than qualitative, Sir Horace finds it "hard to see how a range of activities which were the subject of several legislative enactments and formed the function of an administrative branch of Government, came to be called a Movement." The paralysing control of co-operation in India by Government is an evil far too long tolerated by Co-operators in the country and the public in general.

A SECON... ...NE M...

WHY DID THE RAILWAY COMPANIE IN INDIA GIVE HER A FREE FIRST CLASS PASS?

BY DR. (MISS) JERBANOO E. MISTRI.

Another book on India is shortly to be published in German by a lady from Vienna, Miss Schalek, who visited India early this year and whom I had met in Bombay. She was a fellow-passenger on board the "S. S. Pilsna" which sailed from Bombay on May 9th. That the book is going to be somewhat on similar lines to "Mother India" will be gathered from her remarks to me. "Are not Indian women down-trodden?" Asked to explain what she meant by down-trodden, she replied that they were not allowed to remarry and they were ignorant because they could not speak English, as if the only test of education was the knowledge of English. On another occasion she said to a Parsi friend of mine that Mahomedan women were not allowed to remarry and my friend had actually to ask my help to convince her that she was wrong.

One day she asked me how much I was going to spend on my trip. I told her it just depended on how I lived and where I went. She said she never spent more than £2 a day. I naturally asked if this amount also included her travelling expenses. The reply gave me a shock. "She had a free first class Railway pass." She explained that she had the free pass because she gave them her photographs. I said "but they have no need for photographs. You must have seen in the railway compartments photographs of places of interest all over India." To this she made no reply.

I will refrain from mentioning what she talked about an Indian Prince behind his back after partaking of his hospitality.

Now the reason for the free railway pass is quite evident. Indians want Indianisation of the railways and the company or companies have seized the opportunity to lower Indians in the estimation of the outside world. Otherwise it is very difficult to account for the generosity towards a foreigner.

Indians sitting thousands of miles away cannot realise the harm "Mother India" has done. During my travels over the Continent, I have met people of all shades of opinion from various countries and the chief subjects the majority of them discussed were "Mother India" and Indians, till I was more or less weary of the same subject.

It may be late, but still I feel that if further harm to India's cause and degradation of Indian women is to be prevented a timely protest should be raised against the publication of another such book.

London.

SALE OF FOREIGN LIQUOR

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since 1st April 1928 the Bombay Government has introduced a new scheme in respect of foreign liquor, based on two grounds as dealt with by the Minister for Excise that the authorities are unable to secure proper accounts in respect of foreign liquor and, secondly, that the Government suffers loss in revenue consequent on the competition between country liquor and cheap foreign liquor.

In putting in force the new scheme the Excise authorities have classified Spirits, wines, etc. and fixed the following permit fees on the following scales:—

	Rs. a. p.
Sparkling wine and liquor per dozen bottles	5 0 0
Spirits per dozen bottles	3 12 0
Sherry, Port, etc. per dozen bottles	1 14 0
Light wines per dozen bottles	0 12 0
Beer, cider per dozen bottles	0 8 0

The fee fixed on a case of dozen bottles of foreign cheap spirit, a bottle of which is sold at a price of below Rs. 4|- is charged with an excess of 50 per cent as permit fee from 1st June 1928, i.e. a case of such spirits is charged Rs. 7|10|- as permit fee.

A representation was made by several importers of foreign liquor to the Excise Minister, against the import of cheap spirits in bottles and pints of 15 and 7 ozs. It was urged in the said representation, "inter alia," that the cheap foreign spirit includes German, Java and also Indian made foreign spirits, such spirits being imported in bottles and pints of 15 and 7 ozs. respectively and the external appearance of such bottles and pints resembling bottles and pints of full 26 and 13 ozs. Illiterate classes of the public are naturally misled and allured to purchase such bottles and pints of short measure under the impression that they are of full size.

In pre-war days cheap foreign spirit was imported in bottles and pints of 20 to 10 ozs., but at present the same is replaced by those of 15 and 7 ozs. respectively. Owing to competition prevailing in the market several merchants have to import such short size bottles and pints much against their will. The License clause directs the sale of "full size bottles and pints." It is, indeed,

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SIMON BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN TELLS.

POONA OFFICIALS NERVOUS

D. S. P. Issues "Firman."

NO PROCESSION WITHOUT POLICE PERMIT.

Police "Bandobust" for "Uninvited Guests."

The popularity of the boycott cam paign seems to have had its effect upon the officials.

Close upon the Government statement that admission to Poona Station on the day of the Simon team's arrival will be by ticket comes the order of the Poona D. S. P. prohibiting all demonstrations or processions in the city without police permit.

Mr. K. F. Nariman's letter to Poona Municipality suggesting a counter reception to Congress President on October 12 in Poona, seems to have been one of the reasons for the official nervousness.

Poona Citizens replied to the D. S. P.'s order by reiterating their resolve to boycott the "Uninvited Guests"

EASY TIME FOR TOADIES AND FLUNKEYS.

POONA, Oct. 5.

As a precautionary measure in connection with the visit of the Simon Commission to Poona, the District Superintendent of Police has notified that in pursuance of the powers vested in him under Section 48 of the District Police Act, he orders that no assemblies, processions or moving crowds or assemblages, with or without music, shall pass in or along the streets within the limits of Poona City, its suburbs and Cantonment, except upon a permit being obtained from the police authorities, and subject to the conditions mentioned in the pass. Applications for permits must state the name of the organisers, the place of starting and destination of the procession; the time of commencement and destination and the route to be followed. The organisers are to be held responsible for any breach of the conditions. Failure to obtain the pass will render the persons concerned liable to prosecution.—A. P.

WHAT MADE OFFICIALS PANICKY

MR. NARIMAN'S LETTER TO POONA CITY FATHERS

The following letter is sent by Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., to the President and Members of the Poona City Municipality:—

Gentlemen,

I beg to place before your Board the following proposal for your kind and sympathetic consideration. As you are aware your city has been selected as the first city in India that the Simon Commission is to visit on 12th October. It is a matter of congratulation and general satisfaction that your Board consistent with its high tradition and national self-respect, has refused to present any address to the said Commission: that decision of your Board is quite in accord with the public feelings and sentiments on the subject: but it is deplorable that another Board of the Suburban Municipality in the suburb of your city dominated by officials has decided to give an address; though that body does not in any way represent the genuine public opinion nor is it in any sense truly representative of the rate-payers' voices and sentiments, still in view of the present decision of that Suburban Municipality and frantic efforts of some loyalists. It is essential that the only representative civic body in the city like yours should take some active steps as a counter-demonstration to that unpatriotric move, so as to leave no room for any mis-representation or mis-interpretation of genuine popular voice and sentiment on this subject of great national importance.

I, therefore, humbly suggest for consideration by your Boad that simultaneously on the same date and about the same time the City Municipality should present a civic address to the President of the National Congress and the Members of the Nehru Committee. On your Board passing a Resolution to that effect arrangement can be made for their arrival in your City by a Special train a few hours before the arrival of the special train bringing the Simon Commission and a huge procession can be arranged from the Station to a prominent place in the city or near the Railway Station when civic address should be presented to them publicly that will give a great opportunity for an effective popular counter-demonstration and will be a fitting reply to the inspired and engineered efforts of some interested parties to get up a bogus show giving an appearance of a real popular demonstration so as to create a wrong impression both in India and abroad about the real feelings and sentiments of the people on the subject of supreme national importance.

As your city is the first to be visited by the Commission, I venture to submit that a great privilege and responsibility is thrown on your Board as the only genuine representative popular institution in the City, the first impression will go a great way and I feel confident that, true to its national sentiment and high traditions hither-to, displayed by your Board, it will rise to this unique opportunity and respond

(Continued on page 10.)

COLLECTOR'S CONCERN FOR "WETS"

SURAT "PUSSYFOOTS" WARNED,

CITIZEN'S "RIGHT TO DRINK"

SURAT, Oct. 5.

The following is published this evening over the signature of the Collector, Mr. J. H. Garrett:—

"It has come to the notice of the Collector that certain persons have been organising a campaign against drinking toddy, toddy tapping and the like. It has been announced that persons who take up shops and booths or drink country liquor or toddy will be fined and also that rewards will be given to the informants.

"All persons are, therefore, hereby informed that such imposition of fines is not lawful and that nobody should pay any such fine. If any person attempts to exort or demand by threats the payment of such fines, he will be dealt with according to law.

"Those who have organised the scheme are hereby warned to abstain from such illegal acts, otherwise they will be prosecuted on the receipt of any complaint or if it comes to the notice of the authorities. It is the right of every individual to take up shops and booths, to give trees for tapping or to engage in tapping, and to drink or not drink as he thinks best."—A. P.

BERAR YOUTH CONFERENCE

MAYOR DESHMUKH ELECTED PRESIDENT.

YEOTMAL, Oct. 3.

It has been decided to hold the First Berar Youth Conference at Amraoti on October 20 and 21. Dr. G. V. Deshmuk, Mayor of Bombay, has been elected to preside. Delegate's fee has been fixed at a Rupee each and it is expected that youths from all over Berar will be adequately represented—A. P.

PROF. DASTUR "A NOVICE IN SCIENCE"

SIR J. BOSE DISDAINS TO ENTER INTO CONTROVERSY

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

"The greatest scientists in the world have accepted my theory and I cannot condescend to enter into a controversy with a novice in science." This declaration was made by Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose to "The Englishman", with reference to Professor Dastur's contradiction of Sir Jagadish's discoveries relating to plant life. "My object", continued Sir Jagadish, "is to bring the science of the East and of the West into closer affinity for the benefit of humanity."—A. P.

IMPORTANT OIL DEALS

THREE PROMINENT COMPANIES TO CO-OPERATE

PROVISIONS OF THE SCHEME.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Newspapers are giving prominence to "one of the most important oil deals in the history of industry" whereby the Royal Dutch Shell, Burmah and Anglo-Persian Oil Companies will co-operate much more closely. The scheme provides that the Burma Oil Company shall purchase 833 thousand ordinary shares of the Shell Transport and Trading Company at five and one-sixteenth sterling per share. The new shares will carry the right to subscribe in January next for one new share for every five shares held so that finally the Burmah Oil Company will acquire a million Shell shares. The Burmah Oil Company is issuing four million sterling 5-1/2 per cent. debenture stock at par to the shareholders to finance the operation.—Reuter.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATES RETURNING HOME.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Sydney (Nova Scotia).—The Empire Parliamentary delegation has left for home on the conclusion of a six weeks' tour of Canada. The Chairman, Lord Peel, at a farewell banquet read a letter from Mr. Stanley Baldwin hoping that the next gathering of the Empire Parliamentary Association would be held in London.—Reuter.

THE ZEPPELIN EPISODE CLOSED

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Coblence.—The German authorities have apologised to Rhineland High Commission for the Zeppelin's flight over occupied territory. They attribute the deviation to an error of Eckener, the air-ships' constructor.—Reuter.

LABOUR CONFERENCE AND COTTON INDUSTRY.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Labour Conference at Birmingham to-day gave attention to the paragraph in the draft election programme relating to the cotton industry. A delegate urged reference back in view of the deplorable situation in the cotton industry in Lancashire and urged the Party to institute a searching investigation with a view to restoration of prosperity.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on behalf of the Executive accepted a reference back.—Reuter.

BOMBAY GREETS YOUNG AFGHANISTAN

Youth Organisations "At Home" to Afghan Students.

MR JAYAKAR'S WELCOME.

Afghan Representative makes Felicitous Speech in Persian

The youths of Bombay represented by the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Muslim Students' Union, the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society and Bombay Youth League had arranged a pleasant evening function on Friday, on the terrace of the Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge Corner, to accord a cordial welcome to the Afghan Youths who have arrived in Bombay from their mother country 'en route' to Angora, the Capital of Turkey. Mr. M. R. Jayakar presided over the excellent function and cordially welcomed a representative of the Afghan students on behalf the youths of Bombay.

The batch of Afghan students, which consists of over a hundred boys and girls, is proceeding to Europe via Turkey to receive military training and education in various other arts at the expense of the Afghan Government.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

The youths of Bombay, who had crowded the terrace of the Blavatsky Lodge with a keen desire to see how youths of a free country like Afghanistan look like, were slightly disappointed by the fact that the Afghan students could not be present at the function. They had, however, sent their representative who was one of them, to reciprocate the feelings which the youths of Bombay bear towards the youths of Afghanistan.

The Vice-Consul of Afghanistan who accompanied the students' representative, Mr. Alim Uddin, made a short speech in Persian language, profusely thanking the youths of Bombay for the cordial welcome they had accorded to Afghan students. In the course of his speech, he told his hearers that the students were going to stay in Turkey for nearly eleven years till their training was completed.

MR. JAYAKAR WELCOMES AFGHAN YOUTHS.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar made a brief speech, in his usual elegant style, welcoming the Afghan students and wishing them good health and success in their career. He too suffered the same disappointment, he said, which they all suffered at the absence of other Afghan students at the function. No doubt, they must be all eager to see how the little sons and daughters of a free country looked like. Their disappointment was, however, tempered by the presence in their midst of at least one of the Afghan students.

HAVE A LONG LOOK AT BOY.

Proceeding, Mr. Jayakar asked the youths of Bombay to have a very long look at the Afghan boy. The Vice-Consul of Afghanistan in Bombay had told them that the students required 11 years' stay in Turkey for the completion of their training. He would like to ask the youths of Bombay how many of them would have come forward to stay for 11 years in a foreign country for the purposes of education if an opportunity was offered them, which, by the way, was an impossibility under the existing Government. (Cries of "All, all" from the youths).

He was glad, he said, to notice that enthusiasm even though no opportunity was forthcoming for years to come. India after 11 years, Mr. Jayakar reflected, would not be the same India as of to-day and, no doubt, when the Afghan students would come back to Bombay on their return journey after the completion of their training, they would remember the good time which they were having in Bombay. Concluding, he wished the Afghan students good health and success in their career.

The gathering was then treated to tea and light refreshment.

The Afghan students leave for Turkey to-day by the English Mail.

MAHATMA BLESSES MADRAS CONFERENCE.

GANDHIJI'S LETTER TO DR BESANT

MADRAS, Oct. 5.

Dr. Besant has received the following letter from Mahatma Gandhi:—

"I have a note signed by you as the Secretary of the Madras Committee formed to support the resolutions of the All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow. My sympathies are all with you in your endeavour, which, I know, will cost you much time and trouble. But I am sure the time and trouble given for poularising the Nehru Report will not be lost, for having at last a document with the imprimatur of all parties it will be a great national tragedy if the Report is not acclaimed by the public.—A. P.

ANGLO FRENCH NAVAL PACT

"Echo de Paris" Attempts to lift the Veil.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Paris—The "Echo de Paris" publishes "as accurate as possible a summary" of the three Notes leading to the Anglo-French Naval compromise, the British Note of June 28, the French reply of July 20, and the concluding British Note of July 28.

In the first Britain intimates its readiness to accept informal suggestion of the French delegate on the Preparatory Disarmament Commission for limitation only of surfaceships, armed with guns exceeding six inches (under which battleships, air-crafts and cruisers over 10,000 tons and submarines would be limited), provided that the French Government authorised a formal presentation of the suggestion to the Commission. The British Government in such event would withdraw its opposition to the French views regarding trained reserves in the French Army.

FRENCH REPLY.

'Quai D'Orsay' replied asking Britain to agree as regards 10,000 tons cruisers that a maximum tonnage should be fixed for all Powers, each undertaking not to build beyond a certain tonnage determined by its needs during the period covered by the Convention. The same rule should be applicable to submarines, which were divided into categories above and below 600 tons and only the former to be limited.

M. Briand expressed an opinion that the United States, Japan and Italy would agree but if they did not it was essential that Franco-British co-operation should continue with a view otherwise to surmounting difficulties.

BRITAIN'S DOUBT.

Britain's last Note doubts the validity of the distinction between offensive and defensive submarines but in its desire for conciliation accepts the French proposals. The Note concludes by recapitulating in detail the limitation programme on which the two Powers had agreed.

The "Echo de Paris" says it was this recapitulation which was sent to Governments in Washington, Rome and Tokyo and published by the "New York American." The "Echo de Paris" adds that the American State Department on receipt of the proposals asked whether there were other clauses in the Agreement upon which the above summary of three Notes was sent to Washington, Rome and Tokyo last week of September.—Reuter.

PRINCE CAROL'S BROTHER IN LOVE DRAMA

RUMOURS OF ELOPEMENT TO PARIS

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Budapest.—It is rumoured in Rumania that Prince Nicholas, a member of the Regency Council and younger brother of the ex-Crown Prince, recently eloped to Paris with a young lady member of the aristocratic family and took up quarters with Carol. The news is withheld from the public of Rumania, and a strict postal censorship is being exercised. The Rumanian delegation at Budapest admits that the Prince left for Paris, but says his companion was the Army colonel.

DEPARTURE FOR BUKHAREST.

Paris.—Prince Nicholas of Rumania has left for Bukharest accompanied by his aide-de-camp. He is travelling incognito.—Reuter.

"LE JOURNAL'S" ACCUSATION.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Paris.—"Le Journal" gives a short shrift to Prince Nicholas' elopement story from Budapest last evening. It says that certain Central European countries are carrying on a systematic campaign against Rumania. It adds that Prince Nicholas' visit to France had been arranged long in advance and his companion is an Army Colonel and both have now left for Bucharest—Reuter.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended the Golf Gymkhana at Yeravda Thursday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Dance at Government House Ganeshkhind on Thursday.

BRITISH INDIA AND INDIAN STATES

SIR MANUBHAI MEHTA EXPLAINS FUTURE POLICY

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Sir Manubhai Mehta, Prime Minister of Bikaner, interviewed by Reuter, said:—"The general lines of policy have been so clearly laid down by the Maharajas of Bikaner and Patiala that it is unnecessary except on some points to elaborate them. They agree in the main with the views of all the Princes of India. In details connected with local circumstances Southern Indian Princes hold different views but only with regard to constructive details.

READJUSTMENTS AND OVER-HAULING.

Briefly put, we want very keenly some readjustment of our fiscal and financial arrangements with British India as also overhauling our present political arrangements", Sir Manubhai added that the Princes made definite claims only in internal domestic matters and did not seek alterations in foreign relations being content to leave the foreign policy to the Imperial Government.

He concluded by saying that the Princes fully sympathised with the legitimate aspirations of British India "and provided there was no mental reservation on the part of the leaders of British India in demands for Dominion Status Princes will naturally help them by mutual rearrangement to arrive at a workable scheme of reform.

Sir Manubhai Mehta, Prime Minister of Bikaner, giving example of Princes' aims in respect of re-adjustment of fiscal and financial arrangements said: "The Princes claimed legitimate share of Imperial sea customs revenues levied on goods imported for consumption in Indian States as they were essentially in nature of transport duties. They also claimed a share of the postal and telegraph revenues, a voice in railway management and participation in profits of currency coinage and excise and income-tax levied on the subjects of Indian States trading in British India.—Reuter.

BIKANER MAHARAJA'S VISIT TO VICEROY.

DELAYED OWING TO MAHARANI'S ILLNESS

MR. RUDKIN RESUMES DUTY AS REVENUE MINISTER.

(From a Correspondent.)

BIKANER, Oct. 5.

Her Highness the Maharani, who was recently seriously ill, has now recovered. His Highness who was to have reached Simla on September 28 to stay for a few days with the Viceroy, had indefinitely to postpone his visit on account of the Maharani's indisposition; but as soon as Her Highness was convalescent the Maharajah paid a visit of inspection to the Ganga Canal area and has returned to Bikaner much satisfied with the progress made in irrigation works and colonization.

Mr. G. D. Rudkin, a retired Civilian has arrived in Bikaner on expiry of his short leave to England and has resumed his duties as Revenue Minister.

MR. BRUCE'S SUGGESTION TO WORKERS.

DECLINES TO INTERFERE WITH TRANSPORT WORKERS ACT.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Melbourne.—The Conference lasted several hours. Mr. Bruce definitely declined to interfere with the operation of the Transport Workers Act or to remove the necessity for the registration of the waterside workers saying that an unconditional observance of law and award of the Arbitration Court was essential but undertook when the new Parliament met that the existing regulations under the act would be embodied in a new Bill to enable Parliament to modify the regulations if it so desired.

Mr. Bruce added that if the strikers returned to work it might be possible to arrange a conference with the shipowners to discuss the form of regulations and any amendments proposed by both the parties could be included in the new Bill.—Reuter

LONDON TO BAGHDAD MOTOR DASH

CROSSING TWO DESERTS

BAGHDAD, Oct. 4.

Baghdad.—A remarkable motor journey has been performed by Mr. James Williams, an young Welshman employed by the Egyptian Education Department who motored from London to Baghadad in a small car of seven horsepower his route being through Calais, Vienna, Belgrade, Constantinople, Konia, Alexandretta, Beyrout and Damascus. He left Baghdad to-day on the return journey across the Syrian desert to Damascus, from where he proposes to drive to Jerusalem and across the Sinai desert to Egypt.—Reuter.

THAT UNCONQUERABLE SPIRIT.

NAGPUR WELCOME SUBHAS BOSE

NAGPUR, Oct. 5

Presenting the municipal address of welcome to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose Mr. C. B. Parekh, President of the Nagpur Municipality, paid him a tribute for his sacrifice, suffering and selflessness. He said that the noble example that Mr. Bose had set the people served to illustrate that in the weak and perishable frame of man there was an unconquerable spirit that would not be chilled by adversities.

SUBHAS BABU'S REPLY.

Replying, Mr. Bose said that communalism was no new feature. Communal organisations for social uplift work were advisable. Communalism would disappear with the spread of education.

Mr. Bose then unveiled the portrait of Mr. Awari and in doing so, exhorted the audience not to view the Arms Act Satyagraha movement from the standpoint of its success or failure. Mr. Awari started that movement because there was a feeling of dissatisfaction and restlessness under the existing system. Mr. Awari's movment was for the release of the Bengal detenus, and he, as an ex-detenu, on behalf of other detenus, and Bengal appreciated it. Everyone should appreciate the sentiments which inspired Mr. Awari in organising that movement, even if he disagreed with the form the movement took.—A. P.

SHANGHAI POSTAL STRIKE ENDS

MEN TO RESUME WORK TO-DAY.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Shanghai.—After a conference between the Government's representatives, officials of Postal Union and representatives of Kuomintang Postal workers agreed to resume work to-morrow (Saturday). The Government promised to consider the demands of strikers and also the demand for the dismissal of the Chinese Director General of Posts.—Reuter.

MADRAS ALL PARTIES CONFERENCE.

OVER 300PERSONSTO ATTEND

MADRAS, Oct. 4.

It is understood that the draft resolution to be moved at the All-Parties' Conference on Saturday will record deep appreciation of the labour of the Sub-Committee of the All-Parties' Conference and accord cordial support to the resolution on the Nehru Report adopted by the Lucknow Conference regarding responsible government.

The Conference will also accept the other resolutions of the Lucknow Conference and call all the organised political parties to carry on a sustained propaganda in furtherance thereof.

It is understood that several members of the Madras Legislative Council, some Madras members of the Central Legislature and over 300 persons from the city and the mofussil have accepted the invitation to participate in the Conference.—A.P.

AIMSIR ALIM'S BLESSINGS.

MADRAS, Oct. 4.

Dr. Besant have received the following telegram from Sir Ali Imam:—"Best wishes and success to the Madras All-Parties' Conference. India's freedom depends on the unied adoption of the Nehru Report. Let all help."

The Conveners of the Conference notify that admission to the Conference will be restricted to those signing a declaration accepting the principles of the Lucknow Draft Constitution and willing to take part in a campaign to enlist general support to the Lucknow Decisions.—A.P.

RAJA OF PANAGAL WAVERING.

MADRAS, Oct. 4.

It is understood that the Raja of Panagal was approached with a view to ascertaining the attitude of the "Justice" Party regarding the All-Parties' Conference. The Raja while expressing deep appreciation of the work of the Nehru Committee, was unable to make a definite statement on the Party's attitude. He, however, expected he would send a message to the Conferece if he was unable to attend it.—A.P.

"NO CONFIDENCE IN NEHRU SCHEME."

KHAN BAHADUR S N BUTTO'S PLE

POONA, Oct. 4.

"The determination of the Hindus not to permit us to discuss the question of the separation of Sindh in the Bombay Legislative Conncil is yet another illustration of the utter impossibility of Mahomedans getting a fair deal until the interests of minorities are thoroughly safeguarded", said Khan Bahadur S. N. Bhutto to-day to the Press. He added that when the minorities in India, including the Muslims, were not, for certain reasons, given the support of the Government, they found themselves unable even to express their views. "The treatment we Mahomedans and Non-Brahmins received during the debate on the University Bill and the attitude of the Hindus towards the separation of Sind provide concrete illustrations of the justice of our claims for adequate safeguards in future, and we might well ask ourselves what treatment we would receive were Swaraj established under the control of the advanced Hindus. It is because we have been continually treated in this way that we have no confidence in such elaborate schemes as that outlined by the Nehru Committee."

Khan Bahadur Bhutto concluded that by their latest action the Hindus had given them, perhaps unconsciously, yet another proof of the contention that the rights and claims of minorities should be fully safeguarded in any future Constitution."—A. P.

PRINCE ATTENDS KENYA JOCKEY CLUB MEETING

RIDES FAVOURITE AND FINISHES SECOND

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Nairobi.—The Prince of Waleg and the Duke of Gloucester attended the Kenya Jockey Club meeting here. The Prince road the Favourite half a mile race in the Duke of York Plate and finished second and received an ovation. He also rode Simon the Proud owned by Sir Edward Grigg in the race for the Brigade Guards Cup over a course of one and a quarter miles finishing fourth and rode the last race over a course of seven furlongs finishing last in a field of eleven. The Duke of Gloucester road a five furlongg race and was unplaced. The horses were all owned and ridden by guardsmen.—Reuter.

YEOTMAL AND V. D. SAVARKAR

YEOTMAL, Oct. 4.

A public meeting held under the auspices of the District Congress Committee unanimously adopted a resolution appealing to the Government of Bombay to remove all restrictions on Mr. Savarkar's activities after the period of five years of restraint.—A. P.

HYPOCRISY OF PEACE PACTS

DISARMAMENT THROUGH COMMUNIST EYES.

COMRADE "SAK" ON THE "NEW VIEW-POINT."

At the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union—a pseudo-pacifist organisation of the world's M.P.'s which in reality supports the Imperialist schemes of the League of Nations—Comrade "Sak" made the following speech:—

Mr. President and Delegates, I may make clear to the Conference that though I enjoy the membership of the British Group I am not this morning speaking with the voice or expressing the opinion of the British Group, and even though I may touch upon Socialist problems I am not holding or expressing the opinion of the official Labour Party in the British Parliament. I have upon me the responsibility as the only person of the Communist Party here; and I just beg to offer, in good spirit, the view-point that we hold on the problems that are included in this report. I beg of the Conference not to hold any prejudices that the view-point expressed from the Communist groups in the different States of Europe, is at all intended to be hostile against the people of all countries, or of any country.

PRESIDENT'S LEAD.

Mr. President, in your own speech you have given us a lead, and you have said in one sentence that "the Old is wrestling with the New everywhere." You have also said and you gave us a very good lead in saying so, that "we must all, so to speak, combat the sociological causes of war by helping the national representatives of all peoples in all respects and in all places to attain legally established procedure. We must find ways and means of realizing the ideas of justice."

AVOIDING REAL ISSUES.

The view which we take, Mr. President and Delegates, is this, that the old bourgeois world, the old privileged interests, are now offering a tremendous struggle against aspirations and the rights of the masses. We are not infallible; we may be wrong in some details of our opinions, just as all of us are liable to be wrong; but that is the general view that we take, and we believe that all the plans laid before the world for peace and disarmament, commercial intercourse, are avoiding the real issues.

TRADE BARRIERS.

With regard to the international trade barriers, there are not only political biases but we believe that the present chaotic condition arises from the system of trade being left at the mercy of individual competition, which introduces an element of speculation, and we also believe that it is this competition that is responsible for Imperial exploitation of Colonial labour, and that the main evils arise from that factor.

THE NEW VIEW-POINT.

Our committee's report suggests that something must be done to abolish the barriers of duties. We take the view that this still leaves the one great evil untouched. As soon as you abolish the duties, the producers of goods and the manufacturers everywhere will try to run into competition by cutting down their costs, and though you may restore some kind of international balance you are going to upset the balance between workers and employers. Everywhere the burden of the demand will fall upon the workers. The struggles of merchants may cease, but those of the workers will begin. It is on this ground that we recommend this Conference not to fight shy of the new view-point which has been put before the world by Russia. The Russian suggestion is that all foreign trade should be the monopoly of the State, and that the exchange of products between State and State should no longer be left to individual struggles and chances. I am sorry that in this brief time I cannot develop the whole point, but you will realize that if there were agreements between Germany and Russia and England, and other great countries, as to the amount of production required from each nation, and if they arrived at a general agreement on that basis, and if the cost of the exchange was fixed and based upon uniform labour cost and uniform cost of materials, there would then be no need for duties or for exploitation between workers and masters.

ANOTHER CAMOUFLAGE.

America proposes that when there is war between two countries she will not send arms to any of these countries. We look upon this as another camouflage. We know what happened in the last war. Suppose Germany was at war again, America would not sell arms to Germany but to the Dutchmen, and Holland would become the profiteering agent. It is on this ground that we look upon all these schemes as absolutely of no value.

MISLEADING POSITION.

In one part of the report, Mr. President, there is a passage to which I take very strong objection. On page 25 of the English version it states that if conditions in Europe are examined it can be said that the old problem of controversy over frontiers no longer exists. I am afraid the Committee which drew up this Report is adopting the policy of the ostrich burying its head in the sand, like the League of Nations. I am perfectly sure that if the people of Alsace-Lorraine were asked to-day, they would say they want an independent republic and do not want to be within the French borders. I am sure that the people of Hungary and Albania and the neighbours of Italy and Bessarabia and people in Poland and East Prussia are not satisfied with their borders. I am sure our friends of Ireland, North and South, are not satisfied with their borders, and I am sure that many of those who see the Union Jack enter into Dublin are not satisfied. All over Europe there are to-day unstable boundaries, and I am sorry that we should put this misleading position before the world.

DISARMAMENT AND IMPERIALISM

As to the disarmament, we take the view that internationally there is either armament or disarmament, and any process between the two is throwing dust in the eyes of the people of the world. You have to realize that the Great Powers comprise about 370,000,000 to 400,000,000 people, but in the world there are over 900,000,000 of other people who are practically disarmed, and the Great Powers by only reducing their armaments do not draw the other 900,000,000 out of danger. It is no satisfaction to Ireland that Britain can keep her under her domination, by twenty cruisers instead of forty, it is no consolation to the Arabs of Irak to be wiped out by forty aeroplanes instead of 140; no consolation to China, India, Egypt, or Nicaragua that Imperialistic Powers can come and practically destroy them and wipe them out by half the present number of cruisers and air-planes. And we suggest to this Conference that the question of disarmament is interlocked with the question of Imperialism.

HYPOCRITICAL PACTS.

The first question for the Conference to decide is this, that no nation of the world shall go and intrude the affairs of another nation. Yesterday it was said that armaments create mistrust. We say *the pacts* create mistrust. You are going for the Kellogg Pact. A closer pact between England and France has created mistrust this week on the part of Germany and Italy. Even these political pacts are, in our opinion, hypocritical. It is said that Mr. Kellogg is to sign the Kellogg Pact in Paris with a pen inscribed with the words, *Si vis pacem, para pacem*, "To preserve peace be prepared for peace", and I am told he is to be met at Havre by the Mayor, who will have a squad of French Infantry to act as military guard of honour! All this is denounced by our Communist movement.

PROBLEM OF CIVIL WAR.

The problem of the civil war attributed to the Communists is also allied with the scheme of armaments of capitalist States. Whether the present armaments are reduced or not they are sufficient danger to the workers. The only counter-defence of the workers is to conduct propaganda amongst capitalist armies, and also for the workers to remain prepared to offer a counter-fight. Part abolition of armaments, therefore, cannot lessen this danger of a class struggle.

THE FIRST ESSENTIAL.

The first thing absolutely necessary is to demand that every Power shall withdraw its troops and civilian officers and flag from other people's territories. If there is disarmament there should be complete disarmament, without pacts and alliances between armed nations against the weaker nations of the world. With regard to mandates we say you are violating the principle of trusteeship that self-interest is not to be observed. If a Power has a trusteeship over a nation it must have no self-interest in it by "purchasing" lands or securing concessions and trade for their own people.

B. P. MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

SESSIONS BEGINS ON 11TH INST

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 4.

Arrangements for holding the 14th session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference on 11th, 12th and 13th October next, are now complete. The President-elect, Nawab Mohamed Ismail Khan, M.L.A., is arriving from Meerut by Poona Mail on the 10th instant.

The first sitting begins at 11-30 a.m. on Thursday (11th instant) and the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, Member, Executive Council, will deliver his inaugural address.

The farewell entertainment to His Excelleney the Governor and Lady Wilson at the Turf Club Houses begins at 5-30 p.m. where a large number of guests from all parts of the Presidency, including Sir Philip Hartog and members of the Auxiliary Education Committee, has accepted invitations to attend.

MUSLIM LADIES' CONFERENCE.

The fifth session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Ladies' Educational Conference under Nawab Begum Mohamed Ismail Khan commences at 9 a.m. on the 12th instant. The Conference closes at midnight on Saturday (13th instant). The programme is very elaborate and a large number of speakers including Moulana Abdul Majid Badayuni, Mr. G. K. Devadhar and Professor Wahajuddin are expected to take part in the proceedings.

PRINCESS MARY'S GALWAY RESIDENCE BURNT DOWN

FIRE IN PORTUMNA CASTLE.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The Outbuildings of Portumna Castle, Galway which Princess Mary and Lord Lascelles were due to visit on 6th instant were burned down last night. The castle itself was burned in 1921 and was not rebuilt. Civic guards discovered four empty petrol tins in the harness room of the castle. The Steward's house where visitors had already arranged to reside for some time from 6th October was not been damaged.—Reuter.

NO REGULAR CONSPIRACY

EVIDENCE OF DISTRICT MAGISTRATE

BANGALORE, Oct. 4.

Continuing his evidence to-day before the Viswesvaraya Committee Mr. Mehbikar, District Magistrate, Bangalore, said that though numerically the police force was sufficient the local material lacked deplorably in quality compared with Indian Police. Witness wanted more intelligent men on better emoluments to guard the city, and the men must be housed in regular lines like the military. Witness did not believe in the existence of a regular conspiracy to overthrow the Government.—A.P.

FRENCH AIRMAIL PLANE MEETS WITH DISASTER

PILOT AND TWO PASSENGERS BURNT TODEATH.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Madrid.—French airmail plane flying from Casablanca to Toulouse crashed against the peak of San Pedro in the Depegas mountains in the Provinces of Gerone fell down a precipice and burst into flames. The pilot and two passengers were burnt to death.—Reuter.

END OF CIVIL WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

PRINCE RAS TAFARI TO BE CROWNED EMPEROR.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

As a result of the reconciliation of the opposing forces which in recent years had rent Abyssinia by civil wars the world is to have a new Emperor. It is announced that Prince Ras Tafari who during the past twelve years had governed the country on behalf of his aunt Empress Zauditu will be exalted to share the throne. He will be crowned oamid a magnificent ceremonial on October 7.—Reuter.

INDO-BRITISH GROUPS FOR MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

MR. C. F. ANDREWS' SUGGESTION

LONDON, Oct. 5.

An eloquent plea for mutual understanding between Englishmen and Indians was made by Mr. C. F. Andrews in a speech under the auspices of the Friends' Service Council. He suggested the formation of small groups of Indians and Englishmen to discuss India's problems and thus create mutual comprehension. The Chairman announced that the meeting would be held on October 25 to form an Indo-British group suggested by Mr. Andrews.—Reuter.

PRINCES' CONFERENCE IN LONDON

NEXT MEETING ON OCT. 9

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Yesterday's meeting between the Princes and Sir Leslie Scott lasted for hours. The programme for the future procedure will be decided on at another meeting on October 9 when the Nawab of Bhopal will be able to be present.—Reuter.

THE GERMAN AVIATORS

BARON HUENFELD LANDS IN MANDALAY.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

A telegram received by the German Consulate yesterday states that the fliers Baron Von Huenfeld and party landed safely at Mandalay, but the attempt to resume flight on Tuesday was unsuccessful owing to heavy rain. The party hoped, however, to be able to continue their flight eastward on Wednesday. No further messages have been received since.

The Baron left Calcutta in the "Europa" on Sunday morning for Hanoi (Indo-China) but was forced to return to Calcutta because of a faulty oil pipe. The defect was discovered when the plane was over the Bay of Bengal. The Baron ultimately left Calcutta on Monday afternoon with the intention of flying direct to Hanoi. It is thought likely that the plane encountered rough weather on leaving Bengal, necessitating a last minute change of plans.—A P.

SCIENTIFIC WORK IN INDIA

PROFESSOR ARNOLD SOMMERFELD'S TRIBUTE.

Calcutta Oct. 5th.—That scientific work in India, carried out in the real spirit of such work, had achieved some very important results, was the view expressed by Professor Arnold Sommerfeld of Munich University, who arrived here from Bangalore yesterday in an interview. Professor Sommerfeld, who is on his way to Japan, has been invited by the Calcutta University to deliver lectures on the problems of physics. He referred to Calcutta as the centre of scientific life in India. Professor Sommerfeld leaves for Darjeeling on October 13th, where he will be the guest of Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose.—A. P.

Geneva.—Kuriyan, an Indian Officer on the staff of the Labour Bureau of the League is leaving for India on furlough in the cold weather. He will return to Geneva in February.—Reuter.

D. S. P. 'S ORDER ILLEGAL

(Continued from page 9.)

patriotically and whole-heartedly to the above call to duty not only to your City but to the whole country. This step of your Board will be a great incentive to the popular demonstration and in response to the civic invitation, I feel also confident that a large number of some prominent citizens from Bombay and other parts of the Country will also accompany these leaders in the special and thus associate and co-operate with the citizen of your City in effectively carrying out the programme of complete Boycott of the Simon Commission.

I hope you will not misunderstood or misinterpret the communication as unwarranted interference with your legitimate function and duties, but I have submitted the proposal as a humble suggestion being encouraged by the last national gesture from your Board when to the gratification of all patriotic citizens, you decided to unfurl the national flag in your building.

In case yu approve of the suggestion I hope you will realise that the time at our disposal is very short and steps should be taken immediately to give effect to the above proposal. Trusting this suggestion will meet with unanimous approval of your Board,

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Yosr most obedient servant,
(Sd.) K. F. NARIMAN.

Council Hall,
Poona, Oct. 2.

POONA PREPARES FOR BOYCOTT

POONA, Oct. 5.

The first of a series of public meetings organised by the Congress Committee in connection with the propaganda for the boycott of the Simon Commission was held yesterday evening in the open grounds of the Reay Market under the presidency of Mr. Tulpure, the President of the City Congress Committee. The first resolution, condemning the Commission and exhorting the people to boycott it, was proposed by Mr. Gadgil, who in his speech declared that the Police Superintendent's order with reference to processions, etc., was illegal. Messrs. Gokhale, Popatlal and Kutbuddin Rocky supported the motion, the latter declaring that the proposed Simonite Conference was an affair got-up by one outsider and no Mahomedan in Poona had agreed to it. The second resolution condemning the Committees of the Legislatures to go up to co-operate with the Simon Commission was proposed by Prof. Paranjpe, seconded by Mr. Divekar and supported by Mr. Pashanker. Both resolutions were unanimously adopted.—A. P.

SOVIET AND RELIGION.

MR. KELKAR ON COMMUNISM

IMPERIALISTIC LIES ANSWERED

Speaking in the Legislative Assembly, on the Public Safety Bill, which was ultimately shelved by the casting vote of the President, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, declared that the measure, if put on the Statute Book, would endanger the safety of citizens. The Government, he said, had aimed the Bill at the Soviet Government of Russia and Communism. The Soviet, he said, was not a monster and the theory of Communism was only a doctrine, a dogma at best. Being new, the doctrine of Communism, he said, was full of animalism, it had abundance of energy, just like a child. There was nothing unusual in the doctrine of Communism. Though there was little mischief in that doctrine, Mr. Kelkar could not bring himself to believe that Communism was in any way dangerous.

The original doctrine of Equality, Liberty and Fraternity enunciated at the time of the French revolution, must have been looked upon as very dangerous at one time; and with some plausible reason because the French Revolution began its career with red ruin. But after a time this mischievous tendency, this energy, this animalism spent itself and ultimately a peaceful and well organised republic was established in France and indeed in many other countries in the world. Therefore what looked at one time monstrous and very dangerous was ultimately found to be very useful and serviceable to society and is now acclaimed and welcomed by all the world.

Communism was only an advanced doctrine, slightly advanced upon Socialism. In England Socialists and Communists fairly mixed up together. There is a very thin line of difference between the two.

If Socialism which had been accepted thoroughly by England was not dangerous we did not see why it should be pretended that Communism which was only the next advanced step should be debarred as dangerous. As Mr. Aney said, it was after all a question of time; and howsoever rudely you may deal with new ideas and doctrines, ultimately they assert themselves and triumph, and he was absolutely certain that this doctrine of Communism also, of course, so far as his wish went, in its best elements only, would ultimately triumph and prevail in the world.

NOT IRRELIGIOUS.

Continuing his speech which provoked lively interruptions from the European benches and the official group, Mr. Kelkar said that the bogey raised by the Home Member that Communism would endanger Indian religions was mischievous. The Soviet Russia, to-day, he said, was not irreligious in its intentions. He quoted from a book:

"Thus, while the Communist Party opposes religion and inculcates its own philosophy of Historical Materialism, it preaches the "religion of Social Service," and lives up to it with a more than religious fervour, and with a discipline which is higher than that imposed by an Church in the world upon its members."

ANOTHER LIE NAILED.

Mr. Kelkar repudiated the lie always maintained in Imperialistic circles that the Soviet was going to make war upon the whole world. He quoted from a book on Soviet Russia recently written in which the writer says:—"All over Russia I found a great apprehension of war, and a passionate wish for peace which the Russians think will be denied them."

Continuing he said: It is the other nations that are forcing war upon Russia, not Russia which is forcing war upon other countries. The intentions of the Soviet are peaceful. What are Communism? It was only aimed against Capitalism and not against capital. You can easily make the distinction between capital itself and Capitalism. Even in Russia Lenin or his companions were not so foolish as to suppose that nations could live without wealth and economic goods, or that economic goods and wealth could be produced without 'capital.' Therefore, you cannot suppose that in Russia they do not want capital: what they do not want is this vicious system of Capitalism. And with regard to the viciousness of Capitalism as a system, I will just quote to you a very high authority than whom there is no greater—Professor Keynes. This is what he esays about the capitalist system:

"Modern capitalism, is absolutely irreligious, without internal union, without much public spirit, often, though not always, a mere congeries of possessors and pursuers."

Look at that description of Capitalism, why is it wrong to preach against Capitalism, why is it wrong for Communists to preach their doctrines against Capitalism as such and not capital?"

FOOTBALL IN ANCIENT CHINA

HANDBOOK OF B. C. 200

The Chinese have always made a fetish of precedence. Its value depended more upon age than anything else. That football was popular in China may be gathered from the fact that it was ascribed to the invention of the mythical Yellow Emperor who is alleged to have lived more than 4,000 years ago.

He was so wise and beneficent, such an excellent magician, that to saddle him with the introduction of football was but a drop in his bowl of good works. He might have invented anything, and was happily removed from the sphere of positive proof. Moreover he lived so long ago that it is probable he never lived at all.

THE HAN DYNASTY.

When we come to the Han dynasty, about B.C. 200, we are on safer, if less picturesque, ground, for at that time there existed a handbook on football in which the game was described in 25 chapters, (writes F. Hadland Davis in the "Daily News"). According to Professor Herbert Giles, there is reason to suppose that Chinese football originally "formed part of the military curriculum of the day, and was a means of training soldiers and of putting their powers to the test."

On one occasion, when soldiers were short of food. General Ho Ch'u-ping "hollowed out a place to play football in." At a later period the game was by no means confined to the military. Curiously enough, it seems to have attracted those learned in the Classics and proficient in poetic composition.

Even Chinese Emperors played football with enthusiasm. Ch'eng Ti was so fond of the game that certain high officials pointed out that such indulgence was "unsuitable to the Imperial dignity." When the Monarch replied: "We like playing; and what one chooses to do is not exhausting," they appealed to the Empress. She proved to be singularly unaspired, for she promptly suggested tiddlywinks, or "squails," for his amusement. If is pity Ch'eng Ti's reply to his consort has not been recorded. Possibly historians found it unsuitable to hand down to posterity.

STUFFED WITH HAIR.

The Chinese football was originally a round bag of leather stuffed with hair, or as a poet described it: "Eight pointed strips of leather made into a ball." At a later period it was filled with air. "To inflate a football," observes a Chinese writer, "seems easy but is really difficult. The ball must not be very hard, or it will be too bouncy, and the full force cannot be used in kicking. Neither must it be very flabby, or you will have an opposite result, and the ball will not travel when kicked. It should be about nine-tenths full of air; this will be found to hit off the mean."

As to the game itself, we read: "Two long bamboos were set up, several tens of feet in height, and with a silken net stretched across, over which the ball had to be kicked. The players formed themselves into two parties, and the game was decided by points." When played on the Emperor's birthday, before the Imperial Pavilion, the goal was "adorned with gaily coloured silks."

There were over 70 different kinds of kicks, and the following quaint instruction is given as to the correct position of the player: "The body should be straight as a pencil; the hands hanging down, as though carrying things; there should be great elasticity of movement; and the feet should be as though jumping or skipping."

PENALTIES AND PRAISE.

The winning players received gifts of flowers, fruit, wine, and sometimes brocades and silver bowls. The captain of the losing side did not participate in these good things. In a country where the unauthorised removal of a pet dog from Court meant death for the culprit, the unsuccessful football captain was severely flogged.

The famous players of the game there was Wang Ch'-sou, whose reputation as a footballer was only equalled by his learning. K'ung Ku-ci, a descendant of Confucius, played the game well. Chang Fen kicked "a ball half as high as the pagoda," and the poet Li Yu wrote an inscription for a football ground in which he advocated "determination and coolness without the slightest irritation at failure."

One wonders if Li Yu had ever been a defeated captain.

EVILS OF CHILD MARRIAGE

PLEA FOR RAISING AGE OF CONSENT

KARACHI, Oct. 4.

The Age of Consent Committee are having a busy time since their arrival here on Saturday. Sittings are held daily in the Frere Hall and a large number of witnesses have been examined from Hyderabad, Karachi, Sukker and Shikarpur.

Dr. E. D. Shroff, Health Officer, Karachi Municipality and Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind gave valuable statistical evidence on child marriage in Sind and the evils resulting therefrom. Another Karachi witness Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, M. L. A. told the Committee about the customs prevalent among Sind Musalmans. Several witnesses pleaded for a better system of maintaining registers of births, marriages and deaths saying that the people among the illiterate classes know the birth dates or could produce evidence to determine them.

PLEA FOR RAISING AGE OF CONSENT.

Dr. Shroff emphasised that within the Karachi municipal limits his registration system was almost perfect, but other witnesses doubted this and said that the doctor was not congeious of the imperfections of his system. The general opinion however favours the rasing of the age of consent to between fourteen and sixteen. Several witnesses wanted that heavy punishments should be inflicted on parents permitting or arranging marriages below that age.

This evening the Committee were entertained to an at home in the grounds of the Karachi Club by several leading citizens of Karachi.

The Committee leave for Lahore tomorrow night.—A. P.

SITUATION IN SURAT CALM.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES STILL IN FORCE

SURAT, Oct. 4.

The six Hindus and two Muhammadans whose applications for bail were rejected by the City Magistrate, Mr. M. V. Shaik, yesterday, to-day appealed against that decision to the District Judge, Mr. Dhanjishaw D. Cooper, who after a preliminary hearing in the Chamber, passed orders to issue notices to the prosecution and fixed Monday, the 8th instant, for hearing both sides.

SITUATION CALM.

The situation is calm and there have not been any untoward incidents, but all the precautionary measures are still in force. The local papers, which could not be published for four days continuously, are now being published. All of the term the incidents of the 28th September at the first of their kind to occur in the recent history of Surat and unanimously pay tributes to the local authorities for the way in which they controlled the situation and highly appreciate their sense of duty in striving incessantly to re-establish peace, for over sixty hours without food or rest. Some of them, at the same time, complain against clause 14 (relating to the publication of news) of the order issued by the District Magistrate under Section 144 Cr. P. C.

The rumour of the transfer of Mr. Garrett the District Magistrate, who has been a very popular officer, to Ahmedabad, has evoked expressions of regret here.

HINDU SADHU SUCCUMBED TO INJURIES.

A Hindu Sadhu named Rambharose Baldeedas, who was assaulted by Muhammadan hooligans on Saturday last in Syedpura and was seriously wounded, has succumbed to his injuries in the Civil Hospital.—A. P.

SIR JOHN CAMPBELL

IRAQ'S NEW FINANCIAL ADVISER

BAGHDAD, Oct. 4.

Sir John Campbell, who retired from the Indian Civil Service in 1922, has been appointed Financial Adviser to the Government of Iraq, on two years' contract, on a salary of £4,000 per year.—Reuter.

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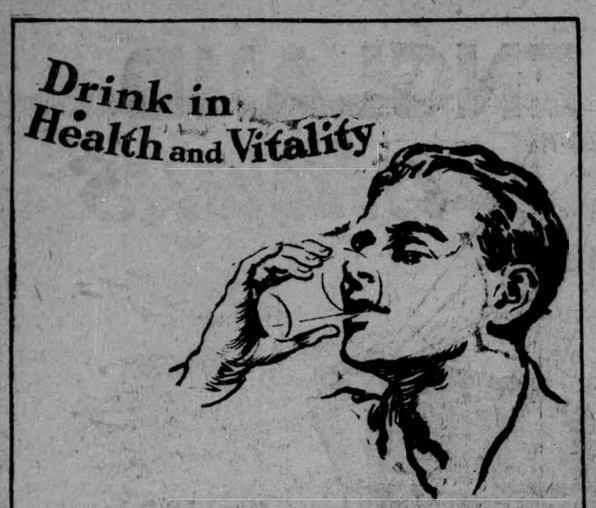

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Beauty lies upon your pillow

Science has given a new meaning to the old thought of a beauty sleep. It has always been known that the skin consists of several layers and that Nature meant the outer one, exposed to dirt and wind and weather, gradually to give place to the fresh, clear one underneath. But it has only recently been realised that the cause of all the "muddy" and dull complexions is due to minute particles of the worn-out, dried-up, outer cuticle remaining to clog up the pores and stifle the young skin underneath.

This is where the new idea of a Beauty Sleep begins, and you can make to-night's a real beauty sleep in the simplest possible manner. Just get from any chemist some pure Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the finger-tips before you go to bed. Then while you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be softly, imperceptibly dissolving away all those tiny particles of old, worn-out skin, and leave the fresh, young skin healthy, clear and beautiful.

Even one night will show you a wonderful result. It is simply amazing how this natural way transcends all artificial means and lotions. But be sure to get some Mercolized Wax and follow the instructions on the jar.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

DEPRESSION REMAINS STATIONAAY.

MONSOON ACTIVE

POONA, Oct. 5.

Yesterday's depression over the East Central Provinces has remained practically stationary and caused widespread rain in the central parts of the country and the United Provinces : A typhoon from China Sea is moving westwards and is causing unsettled weather off the Burma Coast. The monsoon has been active in Lower Burma and has extended in the south of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Central Provinces West and local in the United Provinces East, Central India, Central Provinces East, Kashmir, Konkan, Mysore, Madras Deccan and Madras Coast North. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces West; Punjab East and North, Malabar and Madras Southeast.

Principal amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair four inches; Akyab three; Amherst, Rangoon, Toungoo and Kyaukypu one and a half; Victoria Point, Diamond Island and Minbu half; Cherrapunji and Cox's Bazar three; Shillong three-quarters; Jalpaiguri, Cawnpore and Lucknow a quarter; Gorakhpur and Seoni one and a half; Meerut, Indore, Sutna, Jubbulpore and Chanda half; Pendra three; Ratnagiri, Mercara and Trichinopoly a quarter; Bangalore, Mangalore, Salem and Calingapatam a half Cuddapah one and Nellore one and a half.

Forecast:—An increase in East Central India, and the United Provinces, and extension in South Bengal and into Orissa.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin, about 2,500 miles away, was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at zero hour zero minute on Friday, the 5th October—A.P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

For the fifth October 1928.

General Remarks:—The monsoon has been active in the central parts of the coutry and the United Provinces and the extended in the south of the Peninsula. Rain has fallen nearly generally in the Central Provinces West, locally in the United Provinces East, Central India, the Central Provinces East, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North, and at a few stations in the United Provinces West, the Punjab East and North, Malabar and Madras Southeast. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, Gujrat and the east United Provinces The air is more moist than usual in the central parts of fthe country, the east United Provinces and south Rajputana, and drier in Sind. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 108 degrees at Jacobabad.

Forecast:—An increase in east Central India and the United Provinces.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Delhi	0.10 in.
Cawnpore	0.24 in.
Allahabad	0.07 in.
Jaipur	0.06 in.
Neemuch	0.01 in.
Indore	0.63 in.
Jubbulpore	0.66 in
Sangor	0.08 in.
Hoshangabad	0.32 in.
Khandwa	0.12 in.
Amraoti	0.06 in.
Nagpur	0.24 in.
Chanda	0.66 in.
Raipur	0.26 in.
Ratnagiri	0.21 in
Marmugao	0.04 in.
Karwar	0.03 in
Ahmednagar	0.12 in.
Nizamabad	0.04 in
Mangalore	0.44 in.
Calicut	0.01 in.
Cochin	0.03 in.
Trivandrum	0.03 in
Colombo	0.77 in.
Cuddapah	1.06 in.
Bangalore	0.41 in.
Trichinopoly	0.32 in
Negarattam	0.01 in

HALF-WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORTS, 4TH OCTOBER. 1928

((Received too late for publication in yesterday's report).

Station	Since last telegram. In. cts.	Total 1st todate In. cts.	Annual normal. In. cts.
Dohad	1 16	29 02	28 89
Godhra	0 00	49 09	40 25
Nandurbar	0 18	17 52	22 61
Dharwar	0 00	19 83	32 65

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 4.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
October shipment sellers 44|3.
Barletta Eusso per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers 44|-.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels:—
Unquoted.
Wheat Choice White, Karachi:—
No offerings.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 4.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. spot. Sellers 0|3|2.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	15
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	10
Ceylon Planters	20
Ceylon Rubber	89
Clunes Estates	16/8
Cochin Rubber	30
Eila Tea	170
Estates Co. of Uva	31
Fairlawn Estate	31
Frocester Estates	52
Hatbawa Rubber	9
Henton Rubber	6
Horawala Rubber	36
Indo-Malay Estates	15
Jambuanlande T. & Rub.	9
Jebong Rubber	14
Kalutara Company	34
Kalutara Rubber	15
Kelani Valley Rub.	80
Langat River	19/8
Lanka Rubber	48
Lansdowne Rubber	125
Maha Uva Estates	48
Meall Mor Estates	22
Mirishena Rubber	85
Napangoda Rubber	18
Neuchatel Estates	36/8
North-Western Rub	18
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	23
Rubber Grower	21
Saffragain T. & Rub	152/8
Torrington Tea	21
Torrington&Tea	21
Udabage Tea	41
Udapolla Rubber	20
Ullswater Rubber	8
Vogan Tea	35/8
Warriapolla Estate	20

Remarks:—Rubber: Spot Colombo Rs. 0.45-1/2 Cents.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 49/3. Lowest 48/11/6. Closing 48/12.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/6/9 Highest 4/7/3, Closing 4/6/10.1/2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 54/14, Lowest 54/10/6, Closing 54/11/6

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of about One Anna per cwt in yesterday's closing price levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/10 per FBH.
S S Pasha Rs. 8/9.1/2 per FBH.
Shipment August Rs. 8/9 per FBH.
,, September Rs. 8/8 per FBH.
,, Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/8 per FBH.
,, Jan/March Rs. 8/8 per FBH.
Tone:—Steady.

OILS AND CAKES.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company Limited.)
EX-GODOWN BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 652/ per ton.
Filtered Groundnut Oil Ready Rs. 560/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 153/ per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 57/ per ton.

PRODUCE RECEIPT.

	Bombay, Oct. 5 Cwts.
Wheat	2,664
Lingeed	4,025
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	199
Gingellyseeds	509
Poppyseed	19
Groundnuts	4,088
Castorseed	150
Rice	7,482
Myrabollams	275
Cottongeed	3,751
Bowraseed	261
Gram	2,289
Joowar	896
Maize	163
Bajree	903
Coal	851 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, Oct. 5 1928-29	1927-28
F. P. Bales.		
Receipts to date 4-10-28	1897000	2337000
,, Yesterday do.	56000	52000
Exports to date do.	1222000	1225000
Stock at Ports 28-9-28	1013000	1727000
,, Interior Towns do.	474000	636000
,, Liverpool 28-9-28	601000	1094000
Visible Supply 28-9-28	2608000	4125000
Quantity in Sight do.	2283000	2942000

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 4.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers £18-10-0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Nov.|Dec. shipment nominal £18-10-0.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment Hull sellers £15-15-0.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers £18-15-0.

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 4.

	£
Copper English best Selected	68-5|8
Copper Braziers	78
Yellow Metal	65-3|4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	20-3|4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13-5|8
Tin English Ingots	221-3|4

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 4.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot:—17-1|2.

Mr. C. L. Bird, the Motor-Cycling International writes:—

"TEST riding for one of the leading motor-cycle makers, and incidentally, the winning of such events as the Swedish Six Day International Trial, are only for the robust, always-fit man. The secret of health and fitness is more closely associated with the nerves than most people think. And the secret of my nerve health, if my case is a criterion, is Phosferine, which feeds and "tunes up" the nervous system, thus enabling one to enjoy the most fatiguing contests without any ill effects. Using Phosferine with such regularity, I am always certain of feeling fit enough to go anywhere and acquit myself satisfactorily in the most formidable racing events; and I am sure I owe it to Phosferine that I am fortunate enough to escape the risks of Influenza and other prevailing epidemics, which must be guarded against by the International Sports Competitor."

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. It makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

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Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

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Icilma

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SOVIET WAY TO PEACE

(Continued from page 8.)

the feverish atmosphere of general armament, every competition between states infallibly leads to war—the more perfect the system of armament, the more deadly and disastrous the war. A detailed project of complete disarmament was proposed by the Soviet Delegation to the Preparatory Commission of the League of Nations Disarmament Conference, but unfortunately it did not receive the support of the majority of the Commission, including the representatives of the same Powers which are original signatories to the Paris Pact. The project was rejected although its aceptance and application would have meant a real guarantee of peace."

LEAGEU'S POWERLESSNESS.

(2) "Not desiring to neglect any possibility of contributing towards the lightening of the burden on population of increasing armaments, the Soviet Government after its propositions about total disarmament had been rejected, not only did not refuse to discuss a partial reduction of armaments but itself intervened, through the intermediary of its delegation to the Preparatory Commission, with another detailed project of partial but substantial disarmament. But the Soviet Government must unfortunately state that that project too did not meet with the support of the Preparatory Commission which, thereby, displayed once more the absolute powerlessness of the League of Nation in the domain of disarmament which is, all the same, the most solid guarantee of peace and the most powerful method of abolishing war. This fact became apparent in the face of the manifest resistance to the Soviet propositions on the part of almost all the States which were the first to sign a Pact interdicting war."

(3) "Much before the idea of the Pact, recently signed at Paris, arose the Soviet Government, in pursuance of the realisation of its policy of peace, had, besides its systematic advocacy of the cause of disarmament, also addressed to the other Governments the proposition to renounce, by means of bi-lateral pacts, not only the wars envisaged by the Paris act but all aggression and every kind of armed conflict. Certain Governments like Germany, Turkey, Afghanistan, Persia and Lithunia accepted the proposition and concluded the necessary pacts with the Soviet Government; some passed by it in silence avoiding any reply to it, while, finally, the others rejected it, pleading the strange reason that the fact that renunciation of all aggressions without reservations would not be compatible with their obligations towards the League of Nations. That did not, however, stop the same powers from signing the Paris Pact without adding to it a Note regarding the intangibility of the above-mentioned obligations."

COLDNESS AT GENEVA TOWARDS EASTERN POWERS.

(4) "These facts are an irrefutable proof that the idea of removing wars and armed conflicts from the domain of International politics is the ruling idea in the foreign policy of the Soviets. Nevertheless, the initiators of the Paris Pact did not judge it proper to invite the Soviet Government to take part either in the pourparlers, which preceded the Pact, or in the elaboration of its text. Nor, similarly, were invited the powers that were veritably interested in the maintenance of peace by the fact of their having been the object of aggression whether in the past as in the cases of Turkey and Afghanistan or in the present as in that of the great Chinese Republic. Moreover, the invitation to adhere to the Pact, as transmitted by the French Government, does not contain any condition that might allow the Soviet Government to influence the text of the document signed at Paris. Still the Soviet Government puts as premise the axiom that, no matter what the conditions, it cannot be deprived of the right which does or may benefit other Governments. The Soviet Government has some notable observations to make at the outset in regard to its attitude towards the part."

WHAT THE PACT OMITS.

(5) "First of all, the Soviet Government cannot help expressing its profound regret that the Paris Pact does not contain any obligation whatever regarding disarmament. The Soviet Delegation to the Preparatory Commission of the Disarmament Conference had already had occasion to declare that it was only by joining the Pact for outlawing war to the realisation of general and total disarmament that the maintenance of effective peace could be successfully guaranted; and that, on the contrary, an international treaty to outlaw war, if it were unaccompanied even by the elementary guarantee of limiting the ever-increasing armaments, would remain a dead letter without any real meaning. The public declarations recently made by certain signatories of the Paris Pact concerning the inevitable continuation of armaments even after the conclusion of the Pact, constitute a sufficient confirmation of the above. The new political international groupings that have, meanwhile, arisen in relation to the question of naval armaments, still further confirm the thesis. That is why the present situation dictates, now as never before, the necessity of taking decisive measures in the domain of disarmament."

OBSCURE PHRASEOLOGY.

(6) "As regards the text of the Pact, the Soviet Government deems it necessary to point to the lack of clearness in the first article of the formula itself of outlawing war; the formula permitting of diverse and arbitrary interpretations. For its part, the Soviet Government feels that every international war must be outlawed whether as an instrument of what is called "National Policy" or as a means of serving other ends (for example, the repression of movements for liberating people, etc.) According to the Soviet Government it is necessary to outlaw war not only in the formal and juridical interpretation of the word (i.e. presupposing a declaration of war, etc.,) but also military actions, such as interventions, blockades, military occupation of foreign territories, ports, etc."

The history of the recent years knows this type of military actions which unchained formidable calamities on peoples. The Soviet Republics had themselves been the victims of such repression and, at the present moment the great Chinese people is suffering from similar misfortunes. Furthermore, it is such military actions which often assume the formidable proportions of great wars, and then it becomes completely impossible to stop them. And yet the Pact does not make any mention of such questions which are so grave from the point of view of peace. Thereafter, the same first article of the Pact deals with the necessity of solving all discussions and international conflits by exclusively pacific methods. In the opinion of the Soviet Government it is equally necessary to include among non-pacific methods, forbidden by the Pact, such methods, as refusal to renew normal pacific relations, between nations, or rupture of relations, because such acts by the fact of setting aside pacific methods which could resolve differences, embitter relations and contribute to the creation of an atmosphere which is favourable only to the unchaining of war.

BRITISH RESERVATION.

(7) Among reservations made in writing secured after dipomatic pourparlers between the original signatories to the Pact, the Soviet Government fixed its special attention on the reservation by the British Government in para 10 of its Note of 19th May 1928. In that Note the British Government reserves entire liberty of action in regard to many regions which it does not even specify."

If it concerns regions forming part of the British Empire or its Dominions, they are already included in the Pact and the case of aggression directed against them has been sufficiently provided for to make the British Government's reservation in that regard appear at least superfluous. If it concerns other regions, the signatories to the Pact have the right to know exactly where the British Government's liberty of action begins and where it ends. Above all the British Government reserves to itself full liberty of action in the case of not only armed aggression against these regions but also of any act of enmity or "unwarrantable interference" which might justify the opening of hostility on the part of the British Government.

CONTAGION WHICH WILL SPREAD.

To recognise such a right in that Government would constitute a justification of war and would serve as a contagious example to other signatories which, given the equality of rights, might similarly award themselves the same liberty in regard to other regions. From this would result the fact that there would probably be no place on this terrestrial globe where the Pact could be applied. In effect, the British Government's reservation contains an invitation to another signatory of the Pact to support the former's action in other regions. The Soviet Government cannot help considering this reservation as an attempt to use the Pact itself as an instrument of Imperialist policy. But the Note in question of the British Government has not been communicated to the Soviet Government either as a constituent part of the Pact or as an annex thereto; nor can it be considered obligatory on the Soviet Government in the same way as the other reservations concerning the Pact and mentioned in the original signatories' diplomatic correspondence are not obligatory on it.

NOT A WORD ABOUT DISARMAMENT.

Furthermore, the Soviet Government cannot consent to all the other reservations made in the above-mentioned correspondence for removing from the operation of the Pact the decisions arising out of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Locarno Pacts."

(8) "In short, attention should be drawn to the absence from the Pact of obligations concerning disarmament on which alone rests the essential element capable of guaranteeing peace; the insufficiency and vagueness of the formula itself concerning the outlawry of war; and lastly, the existence of many reservations having for their object, the evasion of all semblance of obligations towards the cause of peace. Nevertheless, the Soviet Government expresses its consent to adhere to the Pact of Paris inasmuch as it imposes on the powers certain obligations in regard to public opinion and affords the Soviet Government a new opportunity of placing before all, who participate in the Pact, the most important question in the cause of peace—the question of disarmament on the solution of which depends the only guarantee capable of avoiding war.

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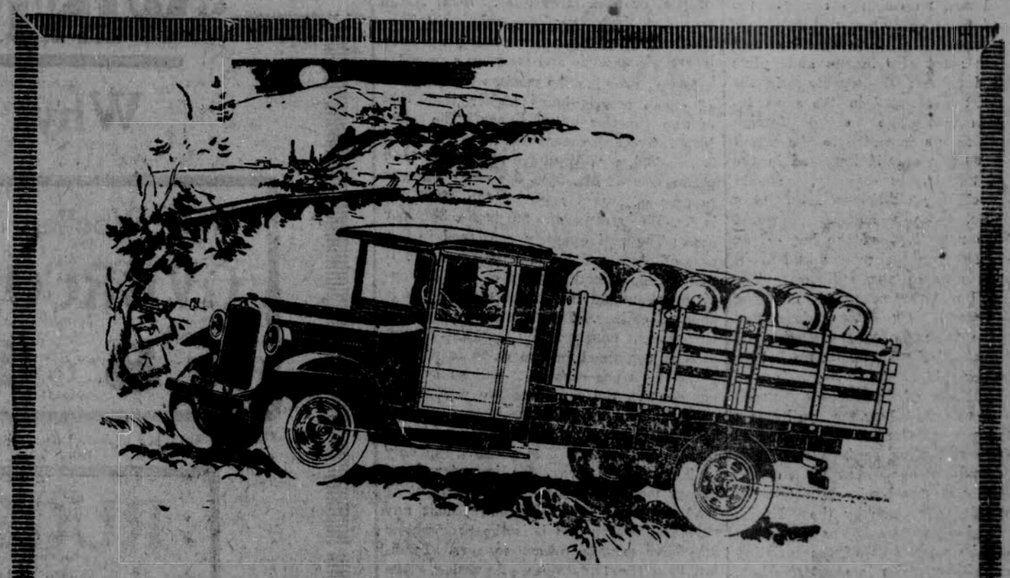

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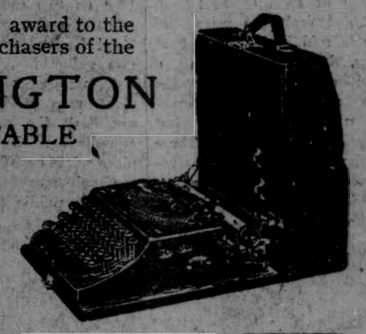

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No. 2.

SALE OF FOREIGN LIQUOR

(Continued from page 8.)

strange, that though the Government of India had laid an embargo against the import of 6-1|2 ozs. quarter bottles and had recommended full size bottles and pints, such short size bottles and pints are allowed to be sold openly in the market. It was urged in the same representation that the cheap foreign spirits, which are imported to the extent of nearly 60 per cent if imported in the bottles of 24 ozs. in capacity, should be sold including all license fees, at a price of Rs. 4|- per bottle. It would obviate the necessity of the levy of 50 per cent excess on such spirits and avoid competition with country liquor. The object of the Government of realizing correct account is thus frustrated through the false device consequent on the introduction of such small size bottles and pints for sale.

On the force of arguments urged above it was suggested by the petitioners that a proper standard of 24 and 12 ozs. bottles and pints be introduced and observed, and further discussion on the matter held with the Excise Minister.

At the interview given by the Excise Minister to both parties it was argued on behalf of the supporters of the existing system of selling spirits in short size bottles and pints that the same has continued for a long time, and that the public could in no way be deceived thereby. The poor members of the public desire purchase of such bottles and pints and there would be loss of income to the Government by any change, if allowed, as Government was requested to do. They further urged that the licensees of foreign liquor should make further representation in the matter after convening a meeting of their supporters.

The Commissioner of Excise at that time gave out the history of such proposals and said that in 1910 the Bombay Government had declined to prescribe any size for bottles on various grounds, 'inter alia,' that the Bombay trade would be hampered as compared with other provinces, further that the Excise Committee in 1905 had recommended the introduction of a full size bottle of 26 ozs. but the same was never put in operation, though it was accepted and approved by the Government of India.

It may be added that the supporters of the present system had convened a meeting to protest against the movement of stopping sales in short sizes bottles and pints on 9th September, 1928. Though the meeting was advertised days before it was held, in daily and weekly papers, as well as in handbills distributed to the licensed vendors, only 44 persons attended. It is a pity that the licensees do not care to be present when matters vitally concerning them are discussed. Arguments were advanced pro and con, and the meeting resolved to keep the old system and send a representation to the Hon. Minister.

The consuming public is affected by the question whether the "cheap spirits" represented as such by Government and the foreign liquor merchants are really so. It cannot but be admitted that the spirits, viz., brandy (viz. Castillon, Beehive, Marott and Alfred) imported from France are far superior to the "so-called cheap spirits" sold in Bombay. I submit the following figures for the information of the public. They represent the quantum (in ozs.) of spirits sold in one bottle, pint and flask, the price at which the same is sold in the market at the "off" shops, the price at which a case is imported in Bombay, and the weight of empty bottle and pint. Sometimes there is a little difference, but that is of insignificant character. These statistics are given after due inquiries regarding the goods imported at present. On examination it will appear as clear as day-light that the so-called cheap liquor is more costly than the higher brand spirits:—

Quality of Brandy	Net weight. Bot. pt. or fk. Tolas	Actual contents Bot. pt. or fk. ozs.	Importers cost price C.F.I. Bot. pt. or fk. case shillings	Selling price at "off" shop. Bot p. or fk. Rs. as.	Rs. as.	as.	Selling price per oz. at "off" shop. Bot. pt. or fk. ps. as.	pi.
Castillon	56 37	25 12	33-1|2 38	5 6	2 13	3	5 3	8
Beehive								
No. 1	55 38	25 12	25-1|2 29	1|2 4 14	2 11	3	2 3	7
Marett	55 30	25 12	21 25	4 8	2 11	2	11 3	7
Alfred	51 39	25 12	17 19	4 6	2 11	2	10 3	7
German	75 49	15 7	7-1|2 9-1|2	3 —	1 10	3	2 3	9

On the face of it, cheap brand liquor cases of bottles and pints are imported at seven and a half and nine and a half shillings respectively whereas the known brands from France are imported at the price of 17 to 33-1|2 shillings in bottles cases and at the rate of 19 to 38 shillings in flasks cases. What is the reason then of the price of cheap brand being higher than that of the superior brand liquor? The reason is equally obvious if carefully examined. The known brands are imported in bottles and pints of 25 and 12 ozs. respectively, the weights respectively of which are 55 and 39 tolas; whereas the weight of cheap brand in heavy thick glass bottles is 75 tolas and of pint or flask is 49 tolas. What is the reason of importing such thick wall bottles? Is it perhaps for making an exhibition of the same and securing a prize?

Let us examine the reasons of the price of cheap brands being higher than that of the superior brand liquor. The fee levied by Government over cheap brand is two-fold, viz., Vend fee of Rs. 1|8|- and permit fee of Rs. 5|10 per case; whereas in case of superior spirits the Vend fee is Rs. 1|8|- and permit fee is Rs. 3|12 per case. The real quantity contained in a case of pints and flasks of cheap brand is one gallon, whereas that of bottles is 1-1|8 gallon and that of superior brand is about 2 gallons. Thus we have to pay to Government unnecessarily Rs. 11|4|- on two gallons contained in two cases instead of Rs. 5|10 on one case of 2 gallons as permit fee in the same way we pay Rs. 3 on 2 gallons as vend fee instead of Rs. 1|8; hence the importers of cheap brand pay per gallon Rs. 7|2 in excess. Not only that but in this way, the importers have to pay more by way of steamer freight as well as Port Trust charges without any rhyme or reason and it is the poor public who have to suffer in consequence. I cannot help the temptation of quoting the following passage from the application of the counter requisitionists made on 30th April 1928.

"Further the petitioners submit that if the new foreign liquor scheme is introduced mainly to ascertain the correct estimate of consumption of Foreign Liquor there is no necessity for laying so exorbitant a scale of license fee per case on actual sale.

"Cheap foreign spirit is generally consumed by the poorer classes of people who form the major portion of the population of Bombay."

We may naturally think that the License vendors must have been realizing great profits by such sales. As a matter of fact it is not so. The "on" Refreshment and Hotel Licensees have to pay an additional license fee of Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 2,500 but in many cases, through cut-throat competition, the "on" licensees have lately paid two to three times the license fee at the time of auction. If they carefully examine their sale accounts in the light of the calculation, given above, they will find that their earnings from retail sales are lost by the sales of these cheap brands in undersized bottles and pints. To take a single instance. There is a necessity to find out as to how many pegs are contained in each German bottle or pint, the price of each peg, the price of so much quantity if sold in pegs and the profits realized by a shop-keeper. Both the vendor and the purchaser suffer loss in respect of such cheap brand.

Without passing further remarks, may I request, Mr. Editor, the supporters of the present system who attended the meeting of 9th September, to explain the following points:—

1. Whether there are any grounds to prove the cheapness of the German spirits sold in small size bottles and if so, to state the same?

2. What is the reason of importing cheap German brand in small size bottles of 15 ozs. of 75 tolas in weight, when the known French brand bottles of 25 ozs. weigh only 55 tolas?

3. What is the reason of paying Rs. 14|4 on two cases of one gallon each, when the Government claim Rs. 7|2 for Vend fee and permit fee for one case of two gallons?

4. Is it not a fact that the import, the Government of India prohibited, of 6-1|2 ozs. flask (i.e. a quarter bottle) and the substitution by the merchants in its place of 7 ozs. flask or pint (half-bottle) is simply meant to throw dust in the eyes of the public and practically to cheat them?

Those merchants who understand this intricate matter and are opposed to the present system of selling cheap brands, in faked or spurious "quarts and pints" bottles desire a change with the only object that the blunder once committed may not be perpetuated but remedied, and thus to save the additional vend and permit fees which are being unnecessarily levied and paid on such cheap brands and thus indirectly help the poor public from wasting their money.—Yours, etc.,

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ANTHRO POLOGICAL SOCIETY.

TWO PAPERS READ AT MONTHLY MEETING.

"MARRIAGE SONGS OF PARSIS" AND "ORDEALS AND OATHS"

An Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay presided over by Revd. Fr. Dr. R. Zimmermann, was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday last, when the following papers were read :—

1. "A few marriage songs of the Parsis at Nargol" by Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi.
2. "Oaths, Ordeals and Curses" by Mr. Satindra Narayan Roy.

MARRIAGE SONGS OF THE PARSIS AT NARGOL.

In this paper on Parsi Marriage Songs, Dr. Modi said :—

Songs in general, and marriage songs in particular, play a prominent part in the social life of a community, whether savage or civilized. They are intended to give a kind of delight. They are not necessarily composed by literary men. Among the ancient Greeks, the marriage songs were known as Epithalamiums i.e. Songs sung at bridal chambers. They were generally sung by boys and girls before the bridal chambers, before the married pair retired to their chambers and early in the morning before they left them and they consisted of blessings and predictions of happiness. Among the Romans, they were sung by girls alone. Among the marriage songs of the ancients, the canticle of Solomon known as "the Song of Songs," which forms the 22nd book of the Old Testament is well known, though scholars differ about its inner signification. Among the ancient Iranians, the fifth Gatha, the 53rd Chapter of the Yasna, is taken to be the marriage song of Zoroaster, celebrating the marriage of his daughter Some scholars differ as to its signification also. Coming to later times the Epichalamiem of the English poet Edmund Spencer is well known, as refalling to his own marriage in 1594.

All these songs, even those celebrating particular individual marriages, are written with a view to appeal to all marrying brides and bridegrooms. Solomon's song arpeals to "Ye daughters of Jerusalem". Syencer begins his marriage song with "Ye learned sisters". Zoroaster's marriage song though addressed in one place to his daughter as "thee Pouruchisti", was intended for all marrying brides and bridegrooms. A recent Parsi marriage song addresses itself to all mothers and women. The Parsees of Nargol, a Parsee centre about 70 miles from Bombay, have about 16 marriage songs, beginning with a description of the early preparations, a few days before the marriage and ending with that of the departure of the bride to the house of the bridegroom. Two such songs were presented in a former paper with a running commentary and some more were submitted in his present paper.

OATHS ORDEALS AND CURSES.

Mr. Roy in his paper on "Oaths, ordeals and curses' said :—

Oaths are divided into light and special. Light oaths are taken in daily conversation as mere assertion or emphasis, to create confidence in the person addressed. The Bengali oath, "maire," is taken from the Portuguese oath, "By Mary", being borrowed from the Portugueze traders and settlers of the 16th and 17th Century.

Special Oaths are recognized by Indian legislature. Provisions are made for them in law courts. If a party offers a special oath to his opponent and if the latter takes it, the action is decided in the latter's favour. But if he refuses to take it, the action is decided in the ordinary way by entering into the merits of the case. Oaths in law courts are taken on prayer books. Others take them by touching sacred texts, cow-back, copper, leaves of a sacred plant, one's own son or flowers offered to a god. Students in schools swear by their books, pen, etc., so that in case of false oath, they will never be able to make progress in studies. People in Sambalpur swear by a touching the earth, the spirit whereof is looked upon with awe and dread. A married couple in Orissa take a vow of mutual faithfulness by touching the lamp of their bridal chamber.

ORDEALS.

Ordeals are of two kinds, those of chance and those of danger. People believe in the efficacy of ordeals. They think that some unseen powers that rule our destinies can detect sins hidden from the human eyes, and punish the offenders when they pass through ordeals.

The Ordeal of the "winnowing fan" consists of a pair of scissors with blades thrust in the middle of the fan, two boys lifting up the fan by placing their forefingers at the joint of the blades and handles and uttering the names of their parents one after the other and the man whose name being repeated the fan moved round, is looked upon as guilty. In the "Nalchala" Ordeal, a bamboo of tarai variety is cut with one stroke from the eastern side of the clump on a Saturday or a Tuesday. It is then cleared of knots and split into two. Two boys under ten years of age hold the two halves together at each end. The man officiating the ordeal repeats mantras and throws sacred water on the sticks. The boys are supposed to be impelled by the sticks to go straight to the guilty man.

The ordeal by lottery consists of pieces of papers with names of suspects written thereon. These pieces are burnt one by one and then thrown into a cup which is then shaken briskly. The name of the guilty man is supposed to stick to the side of the cup in ashes and the rest to settle down to the bottom.

In the brass cup lottery, some water of the Ganges is put in a brass cup. The man performing the ordeal repeats some incantations and puts his right palm in the mouth of the cup, which is then supposed to move straight at times for miles together—to the guilty man. Similarly, in the khatchala, two light cots are held apart with each foot resting on the right palm of four men. After repetition of incantations, men holding one cot are supposed to be drawn near to the other cot.

ORDEALS OF DANGER.

Men suspected of a crime are made to dive into the water of a riverside, held as sacred, and the guilty men are supposed to be lifted up by the water first of all.

Ordeal by fire is resorted to by Anglo-Saxons. It is referred to in the Ramayana where Sita is depicted to pass through this ordeal to prove her chastity. The suspects try to pass over live charcoal or lay their hand on a piece of redhot iron after deepening their feet and hand in a mixture of milk and water, and this they repeat after performing the ordeal.

In the snake ordeal, a snake is kept in an earthen jar for a few days which makes it all furious. The suspect is than made to take the snake out of the jar with his hand. If he succeeds in doing so without being bitten by the snake, he is held innocent, otherwise he dies of the snake bite.

The Athervaveda, one of the four recognized scriptures of the Hindus of very great antiquity deals with various incantations, rituals and ceremonies by which bodily harm and even death can be caused to the person against whom they are practised. The philosophy of witchcraft and black magic seems to be based on the supposition that good as well as evil come from the same source the eternal powerhouse of the world. By training the mind one can put himself in contact either with the good or the evil aspect of things. He can focus his talent powers on his victims and injure their body and mind. Vicarious curses proceed from subtle considerations, as troubles of mind are more serious than those of the body and so people do not curse a wrong-doer but his wife and children whose death will tell upon the wrong-doer's mind more painfully The curse uttered by a man of virtuous and religious life is believed to take effect positively. Hence Sanyasis and other mendicants are dreaded most. But curses are more idle words unless they come from a forceful personality.

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CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

A temporary appointment is made of Additional Sessions Judge in the Belgaum Sessions Division and Mr. N. M. Patwardhan, Barrister-at-Law, Acting District and Sessions Judge, Belgaum is to hold it on relief by Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I. C. S. and to continue to try the Jugal bribery case at Belgaum.

Rao Saheb R. P. Kagalwala, City Magistrate, Surat, has been granted leave on average pay from the 4th July 1928 to the 22nd December 1928.

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I. C. S. on relief, to be Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Inspector General of Registration and Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Mr. G. F. S. Collins, on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Thana, temporarily until the departure on leave of Mr. M. K. Shaikh, M. B. E., and thereafter to act as Collector of Thana.

Mr. H. V. Braham, I. C. S., on return from leave, to be Collector, Surat, vice Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S., on relief, to be Collector of Ahmedabad and Talukdari Settlement Officer vice Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I. C. S.

Mr. E. Gawan-Taylor, I. C. S., on return from leave, to act as Collector, East Khandesh, vice Mr. H. Montgomery, I. C. S. proceeding on leave.

Mr. R. P. Dalley, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Hyderabad, vice Mr. G. J. Ramchandani.

Mr. H. F. Ball, on relief by Mr. C. G. Freke, to be Officer on Special Duty till 14th December 1928, in connection with the framing of rules under the Civil Services (Governors' Provinces) Delegation Rules, 1926.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, on relief, to be Secretary to Government, General Educational and Marine Departments, vice Mr. R. M. Maxwell.

On return from leave, Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, C. I. E. is appointed Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction.

On relief by Mr. Carland, Mr. Tarumal Chakrabhai Sabnis, is appointed Executive Engineer, Rodhni Canal No. III Division, Mr. Chhotabhai Jethabhai Desai, I. C. E., reverting as Assistant Engineer.

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